THEY BOTH AGREE.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST.

THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE. IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898. 12 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

...ys of fair and pleasant ...ertain, probably continu... next week. It will be ...r tonight and Sunday, ...o great change is indi... temperatures. The winds ...m westerly points and ...ities.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27, ...sets, 5:32.

...14 a. m. ...45 a. m.; 4:15 p. m.

Key Wes... the court of ... house tender... gan their w... morning. ... important ... Lieutena... deck, ...

...E SHOT HIMSELF

A Painful Accident to a Dracut Boy

WHILE OUT SHOOTING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

He is Now in a Critical Condition.

Walter Coburn Harris, aged 17 years, and living with his mother on the Salem road, Dracut, shot himself while gunning yesterday afternoon, receiving the full contents of a mixed charge in his left wrist and left leg.

He was taken to his home where an unsuccessful attempt was made to dress his injuries. Later, he was removed in the ambulance to St. John's hospital, being very weak from loss of blood when he got there.

The gun was of the muzzle-loading variety and was loaded with a stiff charge of Nos. 3, 6, and 8 shot. He cannot explain how the gun was discharged, but it is thought that while he was hunting among a lot of rocks, the hammer was caught in some way and the gun discharged. It is thought that the gun was cocked and that the trigger, having no guard, came in contact with a rock.

Last night, he was so weak from loss of blood that he was unable to give an account of what had happened. His injuries, especially those in the wrist, are very bad, and it is feared that blood poisoning sets in. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Daley at the hospital.

As Harris does not reside in the city, but out beyond the Dracut poor farm, it took the ambulance some time to reach him.

A large delegation of Lowell Elks were in Manchester yesterday at the didication of the new home of the order in that city.

Mr. David F. Cavanaugh, the fashionable tailor at the corner of Middle and Central street, has got out an entirely new style of ladies' Inverness opera coat, made of light blue kersey, with lining of cerise vicuna, and light blue velvet collar. Mr. Cavanaugh intends to send this garment to New York, with several others of his own creation and original style. The New York exhibition is made up of garments and styles created by the most expert tailors of which Mr. Cavanaugh is one. For a number of years he has contributed to this exhibit a number of his original styles. These coats will be on exhibition for a few days at his establishment before going to New York to the exhibit. Mr. Cavanaugh being a caterer of fashionable outfittings people can easily see the fairness of the argument in favor of calling at his establishment to get their clothing made. Do not fail to see this garment when on exhibition, which will be in a few days.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables,
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

JACOB DOLL,
High Grade Pianos, factory prices, for sale by Sam. Orr, Associate Bldg., opp. City Hall.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue
Chas. J. Gliddon, Pres
Wm. P. Hills, Cashier

GIVEN AWAY—A handsomely decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of fine ca. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street

WAR SPIRIT SWEEPS THE LAND

College Students Drag Spanish Flag in Mire and Shout for War.

"Should the Naval Board of Inquiry report that our sailors had met their death through Spanish treachery, I am prepared to act at once, and in a manner which will meet the approval of every loyal American citizen."
—President McKinley.

France and Russia Will Join us Against Spain—Indemnity Estimated at $25,000,000—Enough Powder in New Jersey to Blow up the Spanish Navy—McKinley Awaiting Report of the Committee Before Acting.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Georgetown society is wrought to a high pitch of excitement over the crisis in Cuba affairs, and the insurgents are daily expecting the beginning of hostilities. Immediately after recitations yesterday morning a report was circulated that it was officially reported that the Maine had been destroyed by the treachery of the Spaniards. Without delay a mass meeting was held, and fiery addresses were made by two members of the senior class John Hugh McAleer of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Pierce of Tennessee, both the sons of well known representatives in congress.

After the meeting the students rushed to the college buildings where Spanish flags are kept for decorative purposes, dragged the colors from their places and ran to the campus dragging the flags behind them and stamped them in the mud.

The efforts of the faculty to disperse the mob were unavailing. With patriotic cries, and headed by a young student named Jovan, they rushed to the Gaston Hall and tore from the walls the portraits of numerous Spanish cardinals. These were carried to the college quadrangle and were there burned amid the hoots and jeers of five hundred students. The president of the university appeared at his office window, which overlooks the quadrangle, and for a moment the students' excitement was abated. Then it immediately burst forth again. A professor of languages, who is a Spaniard, was ordered to confine himself in his room for fear his appearance might irritate the students.

After the excitement had partially subsided, a volunteer company was organized with J. Savage Bates, a son of Captain Bates, United States Navy, retired, formerly of the Kearsarge, as captain, and was drilled on the college grounds. A committee of students will call on President McKinley and tender him the services of the company in case of hostilities with Spain.

When threatened with explusion by the dean of the university, they replied that they preferred the honor of defending their country to that of receiving a collegiate degree.

SAGE GENEROUS.

New York, Feb. 25.—The patriot cropped out in Russell Sage yesterday and he expressed such indignation at the destruction of the Maine in Havana that Wall street was amazed.

Mr. Sage declared it as his opinion that we are on the verge of war with Spain over the Maine affair.

"I have private information," he said "that the destruction of the noble war ship was due to foul play. It was the work of Spanish fire-eaters. No accident caused the terrible catastrophe. The ship was blown up, according to my information.

"The government's demands should be nothing short of full indemnity for the ship and for every life that was sacrificed in her.

"Whether or not the country will be satisfied with a mere money reparation however, remains to be seen. Judging from the temper of the people now it seems to me that more energenetic action will be demanded. The people, I think, feel that if treachery be proven money cannot make amends for the unparalleled outrage."

Mr. Sage denied the report that he had offered to rebuild or duplicate the Maine at his expense for the government.

"I have made no offer whatever to the government," he said, "I have not even offered to lend the government money in the event of war, as has also been said. Should war break out, however, I could lend the government twice the value of the Maine ($8,000,000) if necessary.

"If there must be a resort to arms to maintain the nation's honor by punishing its enemies, the rich men of the country will not be found lacking with their support. The government will find all the money it wants ready at its call."

Mr. Sage declared that the semi-panic in Wall street yesterday, when stock values experienced a shrinkage of more than $30,000,000, showed that he was not the only one in the financial district who felt reasonably certain that we were on the verge of war.

"The big stump in stocks this morning," he said, "was not due to manipulation, but to a conviction, doubtless traceable to absolute knowledge, that the administration contemplates vigorous action."

Mr. Sage would not divulge the source of his information that the Maine was blown up by Spanish "fire-eaters," but he seemed to accept it as reliable. There were those in Wall street, yesterday, however, who refused to consider Mr. Sage's pro-

(Continued to Page Four.)

2 O'CLOCK

AWARDED MEDAL

Officer Dwyer Honored by the Humane Society.

FORMER LOWELL MAN MAKES HEROIC RESCUE.

Engineer Whitney Saves a Child's Life.

Patrolman Philip Dwyer received notice yesterday from the Massachusetts Humane society that he had been awarded the silver medal of the society for saving a human life at the risk of his own.

Patrolman Dwyer was appointed a supernumerary July 5, 1895, and promoted to the regular force last November. Before his appointment in the police department, he was employed in the Belvidere Woollen and Middlesex mills and later as a barber.

Matthew Shea, a boy of less than 10 years, while playing on the ice of the Concord river near the Church street bridge about sunset, January 13 last, fell in. His cries attracted the attention of Mr. Dwyer, who, waiting only to remove his overcoat, went to the boy's assistance. Mr. Dwyer was obliged to go under the ice and his brave act received the favorable comment of citizens and was published exclusively in The Sun at the time.

His heroism also attracted the attention of officers of the Massachusetts Humane society. Affidavits of the event were made by reliable citizens of Belvidere who witnessed the rescue and were sent to the society.

OFFICER PHILIP DWYER.

Patrolman Dwyer is a young man and has resided in Lowell since he was four years old and is a graduate of the Lowell schools.

ANOTHER LOWELL HERO.

A New Bedford paper of a recent date contains the following account of the heroism of a former Lowell man:

"James McKenzie saved a conductor on the Union street railway last night, from a frightful death. Mr. McKenzie was coming from the west end on the car and the conductor, who was walking on the footrail, missed his hold and fell underneath the car. Just as the wheels were about to pass over the conductor, Mr. McKenzie leaned out and grabbing the fallen man by the collar pulled him out of danger in the nick of time. Years ago, Jimmy was a famous athlete and he has not lost his cunning yet."

Mr. McKenzie was born on Middle street, this city, and lived there until he reached his majority. During his youthful days, he was a leading local athlete and very popular with his companions. He is a brother-in-law of Councilman Frank E. McMahon.

HEROIC ENGINEER.

Thursday evening, Mr. George Whitney performed a courageous act in rescuing from death at the peril of his life, Esther Forrest, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Forrest of 416 School street. The family of Mr. Forrest were on their way to visit friends and as they neared the School street crossing little Esther ran ahead and endeavored to cross the track. When on the track, she saw a shifter backing down and in endeavoring to get out of the way of the shifter, ran in front of the 6.30 o'clock express from Lowell. Engineer Whitney jumped from the shifter, caught the little girl and threw her from the track. In doing this, Mr. Whitney wrenched his side and another engineer took his place.

DEATHS.

QUIMBY—Thomas L. Quimby, aged 74 years, died at his home in Manchester, N. H., Wednesday morning last, after an illness of one week. Mr. Quimby was born in Palmyra, Me., Oct. 19, 1823. At the age of 18 he came to Lowell and found employment in the mills. At the age of 26 he went to Manchester, N. H., and afterward to Lawrence. Returning to Manchester, he secured a position on the Amoskeag. For the past 38 years he has held the position of station agent at Amoskeag, and he was a member of the police force for 20 years. Mr. Quimby was one of the best known of the old residents of Manchester. He leaves a widow, and one son, C. E. Quimby of this city.

HUSE—Miss Araminta Huse, aged 28 years and 9 months, died at her home on Walker street, Friday morning.

McNAMARA—Patrick McNamara, an old and highly esteemed resident of East Dracut, on the back road from Lakeview, died at his home this morning. Deceased was a native of Ireland and came to Lowell over 40 years ago. After residing in Lowell some years, he went to North Adams, where he worked upon the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel. Returning 21 years ago, he took up his residence in East Dracut where he has since maintained a comfortable farm. He was a man of sterling character and integrity and was admired by all who knew him. He is survived by a widow, three sons, Patrick, Michael, and Dennis, and two daughters, the wives of J. C. Mahoney of Collinsville and Special Officer Kallery of Lakeview. The funeral will take place Monday morning from the house. High mass of requiem will be sung at St. Michael's church in this city.

FUNERALS.

BUSS—The funeral of Mrs. Eliza M. Buss took place on Wednesday at the home of her brother, Mr. C. I. W. Maynard with whom she lived for the past 25 years. Her pastor, Rev. George H. Johnson, spoke appreciatively of her long and helpful life and of her peaceful death. Mrs. Burns sang appropriate selections and the bearers were Dr. George C. Osgood, Dr. S. G. Bailey, Robert Read and James Gibson. The body was placed in the tomb to await the coming of spring, when it will be removed to her native town of Temple, N. H., to be placed beside her husband and children.

LANNON—The funeral of Sophie Lannon took place from the Northern depot yesterday afternoon an the remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were John Lonergan, John Keefe, Henry Roach and Andrew Roark. Fr. McHugh officiated at the grave.

SPALDING—At 13 o'clock yesterday the funeral of John Varnum Spalding took place from his residence, 358 Tappan street, Brookline. The services were conducted by Rev. H. G. Hale of the Leyden Congregational church of Brookline, and consisted of scripture reading and prayer, with music by a quartette composed of Lester M. Burlett, C. J. Buffum, W. W. Walker, and D. M. Babcock. The selections sung were Whittier's "God's Goodness," "Come Unto Me When Shadows Fall," and "'Twill Not Be Long." The pallbearers were Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, Edward L. Pickard, George T. Clark, Judge Harmon, F. E. Abbott, and John A. Glidden. The body was taken to a Lynn cemetery this afternoon.

RICHARDS—The funeral of Estella Richards was held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of her parents, 231 Methuen street. Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D., officiated and appropriate musical selections were rendered by Mrs. Hartley and Mrs. Hanson. The following gentlemen acted as bearers: Charles W. Field, Robert S. Fulton, A. B. Chamberlain, and George Perkins. Interment was at the Edson cemetery.

First class job printing done at this office.

SPRING DERBYS TOURISTS

Every block issued this season is represented in our stock--new ones added as fast as they are brought out--every desirable shade, too.

Whatever you want, you're sure to find it here.

Black and Brown Derbys 94c., $1.45, $1.96 and $3.00.

Black, Brown and Pearl Tourists, many with contrasting bands, 50c., 94c., $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $3.00.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

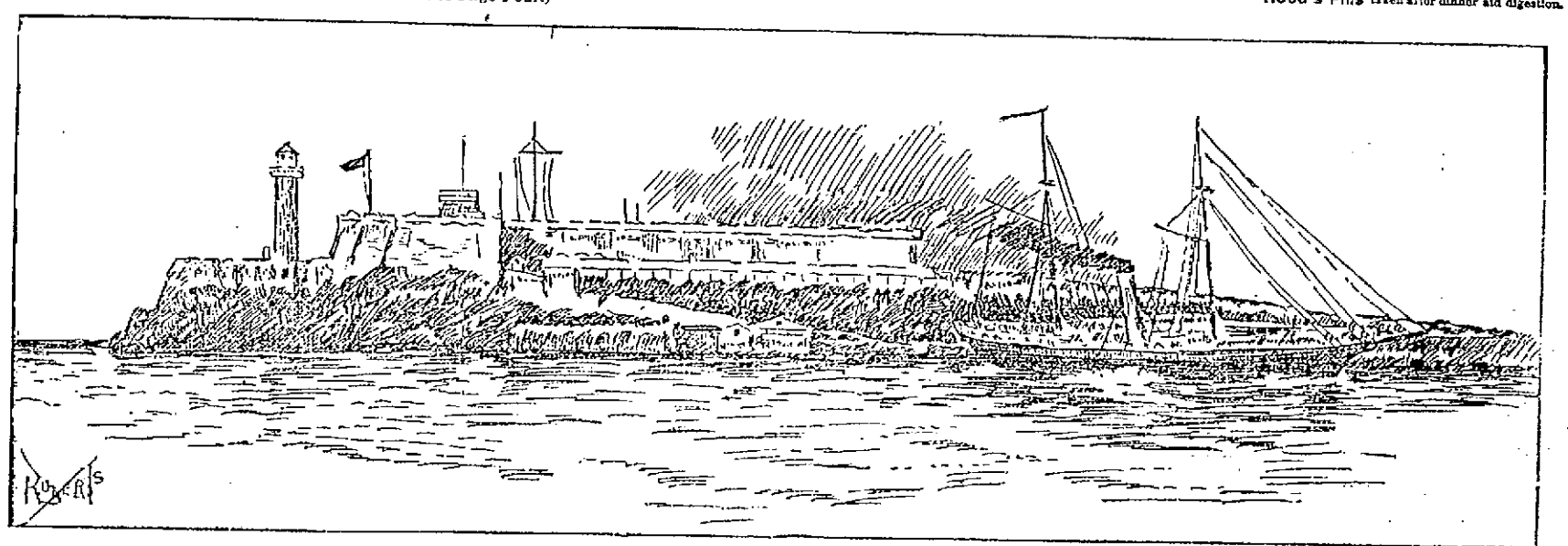
Pure Blood

Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition. Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nerving, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.

Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP FERN ENTERING HAVANA HARBOR.

A CHECK FOR $500

Gratefully Acknowleged by Secy. Cunnane.

THANKS THE SUN AND THE LOWELL PUBLIC.

The Text of the Appeal is Sent Out.

The Sun is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Cunnane of New Bedford which should be carefully considered by every mill operative of Lowell, as showing the real situation, the suffering due to want of wages for seven weeks, due to the lack of the bare necessities of life. Lowell operatives have done well, some business men have done well; the Spinners', the Carpet Weavers, the Building Laborers, and the two industrial insurance companies have also done their part in aiding the strikers at New Bedford. They realize that the operatives of New Bedford are fighting labor's cause; they are fighting the battle for all New England operatives and are entitled to support. They are besides fighting a noble battle and it remains for us to hold up their hands until victory is won. The Sun is willing to give its space and its service free in the cause. Will the sympathizers with the New Bedford strike read the following letter and appeal and respond as generously as their circumstances will permit?

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 26, 1898.

John H. Harrington, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your letter and check for $500 from the people of Lowell to the New Bedford strikers to hand. A couple of hours after receiving your letter I read it before a mass meeting of weavers in Odd Fellows' hall, and a spontaneous rising vote of thanks was given the people of Lowell and The Lowell Sun, amid thunders of applause and shouts of enthusiasm.

Last evening, the joint strike committee sent out a special appeal to the men and women of New England, asking for more generous and substantial sympathy and assistance. Their position has been laid down plainly and truthfully without any attempt to hide our weakness or to exaggerate our necessity. The fact that we have been compelled to make such an appeal, will I know, spur on the men and women of Lowell to continue in their efforts to help us win the fight.

In behalf of the strikers,

Yours fraternally,
Wm. Cunnane,
Secretary Joint Strike Committee.

THE APPEAL.

The appeal is as follows:

Men and Women of New England:

The situation in this city has become extremely grave; we cannot close our eyes to the fact that some four hundred families comprising two thousand men women and children, are daily in receipt of insufficient quantities of good and wholesome food to satisfy the cravings and demands of nature; in other words, in the plainest of plain English, are being slowly starved to death.

The manufacturers are fully alive to that fact and are waiting with patience and confidence the time when large sections of the strikers will only be too glad for an opportunity to return to work on any conditions that may be offered. Unless help is received and that promptly, that time is not far distant, for the various committees readily perceive that they cannot conscientiously advise the greater body of the strikers to remain firm when such terrible punishment is being dealt out to other large numbers of the strikers and their families.

Just as the strength of a chain is but the strength of its weakest link, so is the strength of any combined body of workers but the strength of a small minority of its weakest members. So apparent has this fact become that the joint strike committee has decided to turn over to the assistance of the soup kitchens the whole of the money collected in New Bedford and to make a special appeal to all textile and other workers and to all charitably disposed persons and to all who can or may assist us in any way.

A mutual levy of 25 cents per week upon every textile worker of New England, whose battle we have fought and are fighting, would place us beyond the reach of actual starvation. Our income must be increased ten-fold or the battle cannot be prolonged. Our quarrel is a most just and righteous one, and no argument—no honest argument—has yet been advanced as to why we should accept the reduction. There is no good reason why every worker throughout New England should not and could not contribute his mite. If there is no delegate or authorized collector within reach, 10, 25, 50 cents or a dollar dropped into an envelope and addressed Box 332, New Bedford, would quickly find its way into the hands of the strikers.

If any merchant or dealer, wholesaler or retailer, farmer or grocer, has anything eatable or wearable that they may care to ship, express paid, to New Bedford, to the joint strike committee, it will be most thankfully received. If any person or persons in other cities care to organize themselves into committees for the collecting and shipping of such articles, their assistance will be greatly appreciated.

The strikers are just as firm, just as determined, and just as resolute today as the day they quit work. There is no break, no dissension in their ranks, but it is mutually agreed by those in want, and those yet beyond the reach of actual want that we must have far more substantial sympathy and support or we must acknowledge defeat. If there is in New England any paper which loves truth and justice, whose editor would defend the weak and oppressed against the strong and tyrannical who would consider the common welfare prior to the hopes of ambitious individuals; who would place the rights of the human upon a higher plane than that of the machine; who would denounce slavery, though every law in the statute and dispenser of justice defended the criminal; if there is such a paper, then now is the time for it to proclaim itself and come to the assistance of New Bedford's idle operatives. Let the people of New England know the truth. Open up subscription columns and give the people an opportunity to assist us and every such paper will be cherished and considered as a friend of the worker, a defender of justice, and a supporter of truth.

In behalf of the joint strike committee

William Cunnane,
Secretary.

STRIKERS' FUND.

Previously acknowleged	$1084.26
Forwarded to New Bedford	900.00
Balance	$184.26
Ingrain Weavers' Union	$50.00
Solomon Robitschek	1.00
John Maguire	1.00
Edward Gadbout	1.00
Balance on hand	$237.26

The ways and means committee of the Spinners' union turned in $52.98 this morning. The list of contributors will appear Monday.

STARTLING NEWS

The Health Department Without a Head.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE GETS VALUABLE NEWS.

Superintendent Murphy Under Fire.

The period of investigation has been entered upon at City Hall.

The health department inquiry has been commenced and the developments so far are even more startling than the members of the committee expected.

The hearings are secret, practically being held under cover, behind locked doors and with the entrance guarded. Members of the committee will not state when the meeting was held, nor will they say what took place.

However, it became noised about yesterday afternoon that the committee would be in session last night and a Sun reporter saw Alderman Derby, Councilmen Garvey and Page enter the building. The other councilmanic members either came in earlier or else some time after the others. From a point near the rear of the building one could obtain a view of the assessors' private office. That is where the meeting was held. Mr. Going guarded the door and Secretary Hall took notes. Supt. John F. Murphy was the only witness present, and from reports that were circulated about City Hall today, his testimony was so exceptionally fine that the committee will have him at the next meeting. It is understood that the impression was given the committee that there is practically no head to the department; that there are men under salary who are doing no work; that expenditures were itemized in reports under head of sundries, for which no specific acounting can be made. Mr. Murphy was questioned for about three hours and gave all the information without hesitation.

There was no public notice of the meeting posted, as is the usual custom and it is stated that City Messenger Going was not told to notify the members of the meeting, Alderman Derby, chairman of the meeting, performing this service himself. This leads to the belief that it is under aldermanic orders that secret meetings are held.

MEMORIAL TABLETS.

FOR LOWELL'S SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR.

The proposed memorial tablet bearing the names of all Lowell men who died during the war, is being boomed by the survivors of the late war though the task of getting all the names properly recorded will be a difficult one.

No one perhaps, in Lowell is more interested in the proposed tablets than Judge Cowley, who is also one of the best posted men on war statistics. Judge Cowley, in speaking of the matter with a Sun reporter, said: In regard to Lowell's part in the war, I find that people are making a common mistake in gathering statistics by confounding men with enlistments, a mistake that will destroy the value of historical statements in the future. Many believe that each enlistment means an different individual and that Lowell's 5022 enlistments means that 5022 Lowell men enlisted, when as a matter of fact some men enlisted twice and oftener during the war. In making up the tablets, it is necessary in the first place to ascertain the names of all who died in the war, and their full names. "J. Smith," will not suffice, on such a tablet. We should know whether 'J' is John, James, Joseph or Joshua. Then it is not sufficient in my opinion to get only the names of those in Lowell's quota. There were many Lowell men who went up to New Hampshire and enlisted in General Donoghue's regiment. Then others enlisted from Newton and other places. I would like to see the names of all whose home was in Lowell, no matter where they enlisted and who died in the war inscribed on the tablets.

Then I believe that the officers should be grouped by themselves and privates by themselves, in both army and navy. But what I would like to see on the tablets most of all, is each name in a group, stating the manner of death, for instance, those who fell in battle in one group; those who died in hospitals; those who returned to die at home, and above all, those who died in rebel prisons, for these last went through such excruciating sufferings that even today the contemplation of them draws tears to the eyes of those who know the facts as they existed.

All who died during the war, no matter where they enlisted, if Lowell was their home, their names are worthy of a place on the tablets. Only a few days ago, I received the facts of the death of a Lowell man in a rebel blockade in Texas and he died in the arms of another Lowell man. Neither of these men enlisted from Lowell and there is no minute of them in the local records, yet the name of him who died should go on the tablet."

Fine job printing done at this office.

NOBLE SPINNERS

Donate $400 to Different Strike Funds.

WHITE BROS. STRIKERS ARE GETTING SYMPATHY.

Alleged Fraudlent Solicitors Said to Be Abroad.

The strike of the shavers at White Bros.' tannery is extending through the country and it is no longer a matter concerning 40 odd men, but is of interest to several thousand organized laboring men.

All the local labor unions have taken up the cause of the strikers and yesterday a committee of labor men waited upon several Lowell boot and shoe dealers in the interest of the strikers. They claim to have met with considerable encouragement.

SPINNERS DONATE $400.

The local Spinners' union displayed its generosity and its substantial interest in the cause of labor at its meeting last evening by appropriating an aggregate of $400 to the operatives now involved in difficulty with their employers.

Of this $400, $200 was voted to the New Bedford strikers, $100 to the spinners out in Biddeford, and $100 to the shavers of White's tannery, who are now out on strike.

This sum will be taken from the large fund of the union, which amounts to nearly 10,000. This is said to be only a beginning, and further and possible donations will be forthcoming in the future, should the circumstances warrant such action.

The matter of appropriating a sum to the strikers who had left Stover's shoe shop was also discussed, but it was deemed prudent to wait until they had continued the struggle a little longer. The Stover strikers are considered to be better able to resist than the others to whom appropriations have been made, as they have a national union behind them.

BAKERS' UNION.

At the meeting of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union, it was decided to take steps to enforce the state law compelling cleanliness in bake shops. They claim that the law is ignored in this city and entirely neglected by the board of health. They also assert that the board of health officials do not know how to inspect bakeshops.

They also voted to urge upon all boss bakers the desirability of adopting the label system upon their bread and direct those desiring further information to A. Patterson, 50 Whipple street; John Henley, Watson's bakery on Charles street, and Paul Bretschneider of 57 Willow street.

The joint ways and means committee of the Labor and Trades Council has thus far secured the following volunteer talent for the concert to be held in aid of the New Bedford strikers: Miss Adelaide Sullivan, Miss Nano M. Gallagher, Miss Lillian M. Dodge and the Lowell Cadet band. Mr. Emil J. Borjes has volunteered to take charge of the entertainment and will notify the artists of rehearsals.

WERE THEY SWINDLERS?

Word has been received at The Sun office that two men whose stories contradict each other are around soliciting money for the strikers of New Bedford, one claiming to come from the Sun office and the other claiming that his friend is the leader of the New Bedford strikers. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.

BAKERS' UNION.

The omission of the prefix "non" in the item relative to the Bakers' union last night spoiled the sense of the paragraph and made it appear that union instead of non-union shops should be avoided. The Bakers' union stands for good and clean work as opposed to bad and dirty work, and should be patronized. Look for the union label in bakeshops.

MR. ASH COMING.

Robert Ash, district organizer of the International association of Machinists will address the Trades council tomorrow and the Machinists on Thursday

The bill authorizing aldermen in cities and selectmen in towns to license lunch carts was taken up as unfinished business from yesterday. Mr. Rowell of Lowell resumed his opposition, contending that the streets were not for such purposes and that the bill would give the carts a legal standing in the streets, where they now have none. Mr. Hayes of Lowell defended the bill and it was ordered to a third reading, 84 to 26.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

EASTERN CANAL BRIDGE

Attitude of the Locks and Canals Co. Thereon.

What Their Rights Are in the Premises — The City Council Should Maintain Its Privileges—The Pawtucket Free Landing and a Plan to Use it.

Much has been said and written of late concerning that most philanthropic organization, the Locks & Canals company, originally chartered to aid navigation, but now existing apparently, to run cotton mills, the city of Lowell and possibly the earth—certainly a vast amount of new earth that it acquires continually. The company has appeared from time to time as a dictator, a philanthropist, and a suppliant, coming out in advance of the game in whatever role it has played. At present, it is doing a Shakespearian act its watchword: "'Twas not so nominated in the bond." I refer to its attitude on the matter of constructing a new bridge over the Eastern canal on East Merrimack street and it remains for the city government of Lowell to give it the provisions of the bond without one jot or tittle of blood.

Some undoubtedly are familiar with its attitude on the bridge question, while many are not, therefore—

The committee on streets within the week received a communication from the Locks and Canals company about the bridge over the Eastern canal, or as it is more generally known, the East Merrimack street canal bridge. The city, at the time the new bridge over the Concord river was built, widened the street, near the canal, intending at some future time to widen the canal bridge and have it as wide or wider than the street.

The Locks and Canals company in their letter state that they have not given the matter any consideration, but condescendingly agree to hear and consider any proposition that the street committee cares to make.

At the same time they are before the city council asking it to relinquish its rights in a lot of land on the Pawtucket canal, dedicated by order of the legislature to the city of Lowell for a free landing, by which the Locks and Canals company will come into repossession of a property moderately valued at $20,000.

Now, the bridge over the Eastern canal was built at the time the canal was dug, in 1835, there being at that time a street running down to the Concord river, as now.

When the company dug the canal, they became responsible by law for the construction and maintenance of a passage over it, hence the obligation at the present time to maintain that particular bridge and the necessity on the part of the city to go to the company for any changes or renewal of it. This obligation is not disputed, the only question being as to where these obligations cease in the matter of conveniencing the public with a passage over the canal.

The probability is that as a principle of law they are obliged to maintain the bridge, only at such width as the street was originally laid out, or when the canal was constructed; but it would seem as a matter of equity, that one would naturally expect the company to be willing to provide any description of bridge that the circumstances might require; because we want to widen it, it is not right that the company should escape from the burden resting upon it.

The construction of such a bridge as is desired would not be a very expensive matter, nor is the Locks and Canals company noted for maintaining bridges of an expensive character. Common observance goes to show that they escape from the burdens legally laid upon them with the least expenditure possible.

The city desires to widen the street for the convenience of the people of the Locks and Canals company, the manufacturing people, the people of a city which for 75 years has given to the Locks and Canals company all that it is and all that it ever will be. The company, it should be understood, is an organization chartered by the state of Massachusetts, of which the stockholders are the dozen or more manufacturing corporations. The stock of the manufacturing corporations is held everywhere, mostly in Boston, not more, on an average, than 15 per cent. being held in Lowell. In dealing with the Locks and Canals company, therefore, the city is dealing with a class of people living outside of Lowell, who never have in any way, shape or manner, exhibited any concern as to the welfare of this community, wherein their investments have been made profitable, or given to it a single feature of helpfulness. On the contrary, the history of these people represented by the Locks and Canals company has been one of unexcelled stinginess, always a matter of close dealing, ever demanding their rights with the coldblooded eagerness of one great corporate Shylock, and never yielding any more than did the hard-hearted old money lender of Venice. But giving the company its due, there is one honorable exception. The Locks and Canals company did, on one occasion, so far digress from its long-existing policy as to present the surprised city with a picture of Col. Francis, which action was good, as far as it went.

As to the bridge and their disposition to consider unfavorably the proposition to widen it, we have an example of their manner of treatment; a style of treatment not a little extraordinary in view of their present position as suppliants before the city council.

The duty of the city council in this business seems plain. Not one cent's worth of benefit or privilege should ever be given to this company beyond that which is legally due them, and this matter of the bridge should be most thoroughly looked into, and if there is any possible ground on which this company can be compelled to rebuild the bridge as the demands require it, it should be done. In fact, one of the most beneficial things that could be done for this community by the city council would be to have the relations of the city and the Locks and Canals company thoroughly and exhaustively investigated and printed for the use of the citizens and succeeding city councils. The Locks and Canals company, it would appear, failing in a given year to accomplish a given purpose, quietly drops the matter and, waiting for a city council that has lost sight of the circumstances, or which is more pliable, brings it up anew and ultimately gain their end.

THE OTHER FREE LANDING.

Incidentally, it is a popular and a wise belief that this city should take possession of the land formerly used as a public landing beyond Aiken street, in the rear of Little Canada and secure it to the public, preventing any reclamation to it, and ultimately fill it up for a playground for the young of Little Canada. A member of the board of aldermen recently notified that body in public meeting that the Locks and Canals company relinquishes all claim to this particular landing, but this apparent relinquishment was no relinquishment at all. This place was a public landing place for boats on the river, a hundred years, perhaps more, before the Locks and Canals company was ever thought of. It certainly was and so recognized prior to the organization of the company and its status as such, as a free landing place, has been recognized by the Locks and Canals company itself.

In 1882 an act very carefull drawn by counsel for the Locks and Canals company was passed by the legislature the substance of which was "To facilitate the construction and for the greater convenience and safety of highways and bridges across the Merrimack river and for the purpose of improving navigation and water power of said river, the city of Lowell, the proprietors of the Locks and Canals company, and the Lawrence, Merrimack, Boott and Massachusetts corporations are authorized to alter, straighten, deepen * * * to define and fix the bed of said river within said city from the mouth of Beaver Brook to the mouth of the Concord river."

This act gives those named the power of constructing walls, filling, etc. Under this act, it is believed (whether the Locks and Canals company or the others agree to it or not) that the city council in all probability has power to construct a fence or wall about this landing place, to build a river wall, etc. At any rate, such rights as the Locks and Canals company may have had in the matter have been relinquished in the letter read by the member of the board of aldermen. In any case the Locks and Canals company have no power as trustees of the public.

LITERARY NOTES.

M. Doumic, the greatest literary critic of France, is coming to the United States. Doumic's work and accomplishments, outside of his professional labor have been intense and have resulted in a number of published works under his name that is really remarkable for a man comparitively so young. From 1888 to 1894 he was dramatic critic of the Moniteur Universel, and since 1894 he has been the literary critic of the Revue des Deux Mondes. Meantime, he has been a frequent contributor to the Francais, the Correspondant, the Gaulois, the Revue Bleu and the Journal des Debats. His published works comprise eight or ten volumes, dealing with a great variety of literary topics. There are two series of "Studies in French Literature," "Portraits of Authors," "Writers of Today," "The Younger Writers from Scribe to Ibsen," (talks on contemporary plays), with a second volume on similar topics, and "Life and Manners Day by Day." The above are all published by Perrin. Through the house of Deplace he has issued an admirable textbook on the "History of French Literature." Neither the professor's chair nor the pen of the critic, however, has absorbed all his time; for he has been called to deliver frequent lectures in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Caen, Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam and other principal cities of Holland. In recognition of his services to literature, he was on July 11, 1895, decorated with the Legion of Honor.

The Boston & Maine Courier for February is at hand and it is certainly a bright publication. The city of Woburn comes in for a special article, profusely illustrated.

Harper's Monthly for March is, as usual, replete with interesting reading and takes, apropos of the times, a warlike appearance with an article, "An American Army Manoeuvre," by Franklin Mathews, illustrated by Frederic Remington and R. F. Zogbaum, and a decidedly interesting story from the clever pen of Julian Ralph on the "The Wake of a War." Among the contributors of fact and fiction in this number are such entertaining writers as Verner, John Vance Cheney, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Mark Twain, Grace King, Henry Seton Merriman, Ellen Duval, and others.

The rescue of Miss Evangeline Cisneros, the now celebrated Cuban heroine, by Carl Decker of the New York Journal is the subject of a very neat and readable volume issued by the Continental Publishing company of New York.

The introduction to the story is written by Julian Hawthorne and the story supposed to be told by Miss Cisneros herself, is undoubtedly written by Carl Decker. The manner in which he fooled the Hanvana authorities in his strategems to rescue this fair young girl from an unjust and cruel incarceration, is graphically told.

The narrative shows by what appears to be unmistakable proof, the perfidy of Colonel Berriz, whose attentions became offensive causing her friends to throw him from the house. This caused her arrest and imprisonment.

The story, although presumably a narrative of actual experience, is as fascinating as a novel, while having the additional charm of showing the achievement of a heroic rescue at great peril. The story is dedicated to the women of America and the profits from the sale of the book are to go to a fund for the benefit of Miss Cisneros. No doubt the book will be widely read throughout the country. Price $1.

The conference of the Young Women's Christian associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be held in Lowell next week. The services will begin Thursday, March 3, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and will close Sunday evening. The meetings will be held in the Kirk street Congregational church.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remember that Dr. Chapman Makes a Special Study of all Chronic Diseases and that He Can be Consulted Free of Charge.

Sufferers with any form of chronic disease may apply any time at Dr. Chapman's office, 138 Merrimack street, and receive from him the best treatment now in vogue at a merely nominal rate per month.

CHRONIC BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

Many Cases Cured During the Past Six Months by the New Treatment.

Since the publication of the cures recently effected in long standing cases of asthma by Dr. Chapman's new treatment, many inquiries have been received concerning it. The treatment is based upon the theory that asthma is not a nervous affection, but is due to specific poison of the blood. Remedies which neutralize and overcome this poison and give general tone to the system are used. The local treatment by means of inhalations directly into the bronchial tubes and lungs is pleasant. Medicines are finely nebulized by an instrument specially made for this purpose. The local treatment relieves that dry and wheezy feeling and produces free expectoration, thus preventing recurring spasm. The constitutional treatment removes the cause. Mr. Charles Boynton, of Lakeport, N. H., Mr. John Leary, 1 Davidson street, Mr. S. Johnson, 39 Elliot street and many others endorse this treatment for asthma.

CHRONIC BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

Medicine Applied Directly to the Congested and Inflamed Tubes by Inhalation.

Chronic bronchitis or bronchial catarrh, so often the forerunner of consumption, is now easily cured by Dr. Chapman. There can be no condition more alarming with its dry and harsh cough, chest pains, night sweats, loss of flesh and strength, blood stained sputem and other symtoms identical with those of consumption. These, however, disappear, under Dr. Chapman's treatment. Medicines are applied directly to the inflamed and congested tubes by inhalation and free and natural secretion is soon established. Mr. Fred Chandler, North Chelmsford, Mr. William Hallowell, 48 Fifth street, Mr. F. E. Saunders, 119 Middlesex street and others, have testified to Dr. Chapman's success in curing them.

CHRONIC LIVER TR

Speedy and Inexpensive F Under Dr. Chapman's

Catarrhal poison aff mucous, tiget, and the cepted. Perhaps in n of the system does it agreeable symtoms as the frequent attacks o and distress, sick he tired feeling, sallownes digestion, constipation, these symptoms can be the liver restored to its na action b a course of treatme Chapman. Your case cannot than that of Mrs. Lakin of N Chelmsford, or Mr. Lamb, or Mr. Lewis Monroe of Pond street, whose statements have been recently published.

Special attention paid to all persons afflicted with Catarrhal Rheumatism, Asthma, Incipient Consumption or any other so-called incurable ailments or infirmities.

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138 MERRIMACK STREET.

Consultation and Examination Free.

HOURS—9 to 12 a. m ; 2 to 4 and 6 to 8:30 p. m., except Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sundays by appointment only.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

The Czarina of Russia has been stricken with small pox and her delicate condition makes her situation more alarming.

Within a few weeks of the date on which, according to official announcement the Czarina is about once again to become a mother, she has been stricken with small pox, and although the most strenuous efforts have been made at St. Petersburg to conceal the fact, measles being given out as the cause of her seclusion, yet the true nature of her malady is the subject of conversation in all the court circles the news having been received here by letter, as of course the would not permit any information of this kind to leave the Russian capital by wire.

CASH PRICE LIST

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Butchers And Bakers.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.,

SUGAR.

Revere Granulated, fine and medium, 5½c. pound.

Brown Sugar 5c.

FLOUR.

Best Haxall, $5.65 barrel.

Best Haxall, 75c bag.

We also carry a full line of the leading brands including "Swan Down," "White Sponge," "Pillsbury," "B. M. Co.," "Superlative," etc.

Try Junket, 10c. each.

BEANS AND PORK.

Best P Beans 5c. quart, 35c. peck.

New Horticultural, 5c. quart, 35c. peck.

Salt Pork, 8c. pound, 10 pounds 75c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Raspberries, 50c. pound.

Evaporated Apricots, 10c. pound

Evaporated Apples, 13c. pound, 2 for 25c.

Old Fashioned Dried Apples, 10c. pound, 3 for 25c.

CANNED GOODS.

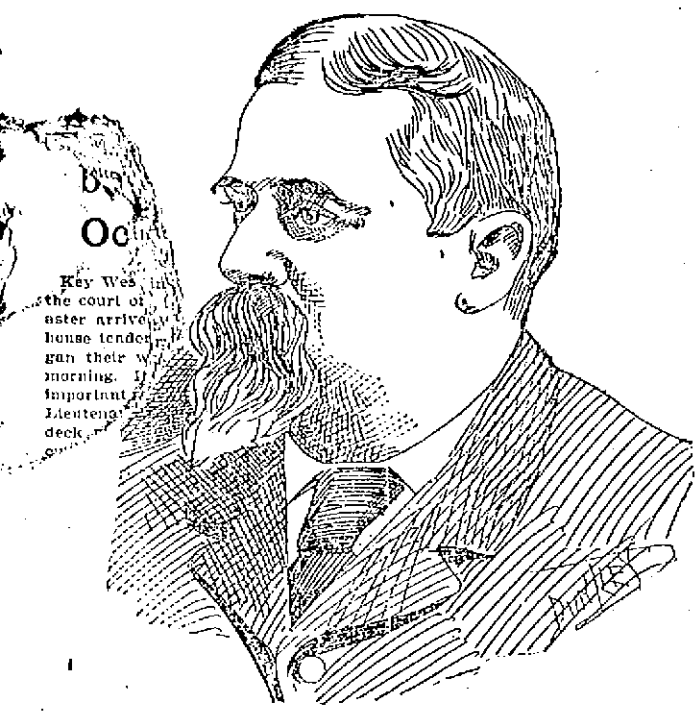
pound can, 12c., 2

Beef, 1 pound can, 14c., 2

R. & C. Sardines, 25c. and 35c. can.

AT THE CABINET MEETING

An Effort to Keep the Facts From the Public.



GEN. FITSHUGH LEE, U. S. Consul at Havana, Who Advises Americans To Leave The City.

The Disaster Discussed With the Possible Demand for Idemnity—What Has Been Done by the United States in Cases Somewhat Similar—Havana Mobs Dangerous—Lives of Americans Threatened.

Washington, Feb. 26.—In spite of the stories that come from unofficial sources in Havana as to sensational developments in connection with the work of the divers in the Maine's hull, the administration remains firm in its statement that there is not creditable evidence one way or the other as to the cause of the disaster, and holds to its purpose to await the conclusion of the investigation now making by the court of inquiry. This point was emphasized at a cabinet meeting yesterday. People who looked for a startling announcement were disappointed, as the members without reservation frankly admitted that the subject of the loss of the Maine had been discussed, but the government had received no information from Havana and had no intention of changing its policy until there was something of substance to warrant it.

The Spanish legation was equally in the dark as to any of the discoveries from sources that are not cited, as was shown by the message from Captain General Blanco.

Secretary Long has been under a heavy and almost constant strain ever since he was awakened in the middle of the night a week ago last Tuesday by the news of the loss of the Maine, and now that matters are, at least for the time being, in a quieter state, he has withdrawn from the department and gone away for a few days' rest, leaving Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to manage the department. The latter has been thoroughly advised at every step of the secretary's policy of treatment of the Maine affair, so that there is not likely to be any change in that respect caused by the temporary assumption of the duties of the secretary by Mr. Roosevelt.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY.

Authorities Looking up Precedents in Case Spain Must Settle.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Some of the officials of the administration have been looking up the subject of indemnities so as to lay the foundation of a case in the event it should be decided to resort to that method of settlement. While none of the cases shows the fearful loss of life sustained by the Maine explosion, yet they include many instances in which the United States has adopted energetic measures to redress the killing of American citizens in foreign countries. In a general way these methods of redress have included demands for indemnity, proclamations excluding warships of the offending nations from our harbors, display of force, non-intercourse, withdrawal of our ministers, reprisal and blockade. Some of these steps border very close on war, although they are regarded as the movements just preliminary to actual hostilities and as amounting to a threat that force will follow if reparation is not made.

The case of the Water Witch is considered to be the most analagous to that of the Maine, should it be established that the disaster was not the result of accident. The Water Witch was a United States ship engaged in 1855 in surveying the entrance to a river of Paraguay. Without warning and by order of President Lopez of Paraguay, troops opened fire on the Water Witch, killing the man at the helm and wounding others. Intense feeling was aroused in the United States when the fact became known. The president reported the facts to congress and in his message asked authority to make a demonstration of force which would ensure suitable redress. Congress authorized him to "use such force as is necessary" to secure ample reparation. Accordingly an armed fleet was hastily assembled. The expedition included 19 armed ships, 25 heavy guns, 2500 sailors and marines. It made a formidable showing in the South American waters, and President Lopez's government was awed at once into subjection. The American commissioners and naval officers were received at Ascension with much honor and every reparation within the power of the republic was given. This included an abject apology, a sweeping disavowal and $10,000 for the sufferers from the outrage. When the facts of the expedition were reported to congress, the president stated that the dispatch of this fleet had had a salutary influence throughout the world, and had convinced foreign nations that the United States would protect the lives of its citizens with all the force at its command.

The case of the firing on the United States Chesapeake by the British Leopard is another case affecting a precedent as to the government's mode of action. The Chesapeake was proceeding to sea when she was hailed by the commander of the Leopard with a demand that British deserters said to be in the hold of the Chesapeake be surrendered. The American commander refused to comply, whereupon the Leopard first fired a shot across the bow of the Chesapeake and followed this with two broadsides. The American commander was severely wounded, three sailors were killed outright and many were wounded. Being unprepared for action, it being a time of peace, the American commander surrendered. Tremendous excitement prevailed in the United States over this outrage. President Madison speedily issued a proclamation excluding British warships from American ports. He also caused energetic protests and demands to be presented at London. The British authorities promptly recalled the admiral under whom the outrage had been perpetrated and without request tendered indemnity sufficient to support the wives and families of those who had been killed and wounded.

In a later case, the American Prometheus was fired upon in the harbor of Greytown. The ship had declined to pay excessive port charges imposed by the king of the Mosquito company, then controlling the country under a British protectorate. The king called on the British warship, Express, to sustain his demands, and the Express promptly sent a broadside into the Prometheus. There were no persons killed, but the United States made a prompt demand for reparation. The British government gave this in the fullest manner and without question, disavowing the act and condemning the act of the officer of the Express.

Displays of force were resorted to by the United States in 1852 against Japan and in 1858 against Java. In the case of Japan American sailors had been severely handled in Japanese ports and the native courts failed to give adequate redress. A naval expedition was sent to Japanese waters, and this had the effect of securing the fullest apology and an agreement by which every protection was guaranteed to American citizens and property in Japan. In the case of Java the secretary of the navy sent a naval force to the waters of Java to demand that the native trial courts should give the fullest protection to Americans. The expedition was successful in its purpose and all assurances desired were given.

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The Best Whiskey In America

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its Absolute Purity, Gentle Influences and Great Age.

E. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

CONDITION OF THE MAINE.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Havana correspondent of The Mail and Express cables: "The court has decided against any attempt to raise the ruined battleship. The members are convinced that it would be useless, as she could never be kept afloat, and the Spanish authorities here will be informed that if they wish the wreck removed from the harbor they must attend to the work themselves.

"This decision gives a better idea of the terrible havoc wrought in the Maine than columns of description could do.

"The Merritt Wrecking company, it was announced today, wanted $2,000,000 to raise the wreck. The company's representative made this demand after viewing the condition of the ship. The wreckers today turned their attention to saving the great guns. These, at least, can be recovered in sufficiently good condition to warrant the effort."

HARBOR WITHOUT MINES.

Washington, Feb. 26.—In view of the widely published report that the harbor of Havana contains a system of submarine mines, a statement around which centered the public interest in connection with the disaster to the Maine, Mr. Du Bosc, Spanish charge of affairs in Washington, made the following statement, which, coming from such authority, may be considered as an official denial: "I wish to state on my own official knowledge that no mine exists inside or outside of Havana harbor, nor is there any submarine defense of any kind. The report is so absolutely false and ridiculous that it could only have originated in the mind of those persons anxious to incite the evil passions of both nations for their own miserable ends. I consider the very suggestion of such a thing an insult to Spain."

SPANISH LAWS FORBID.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The friends of the victims of the Maine disaster have discovered that they cannot have their bodies brought to this country in cases where they have already been interred, as the Spanish laws forbid the exhumation of corpses until the expiration of five years after burial. The prohibition had its origin in the fear of infection from contagious diseases.

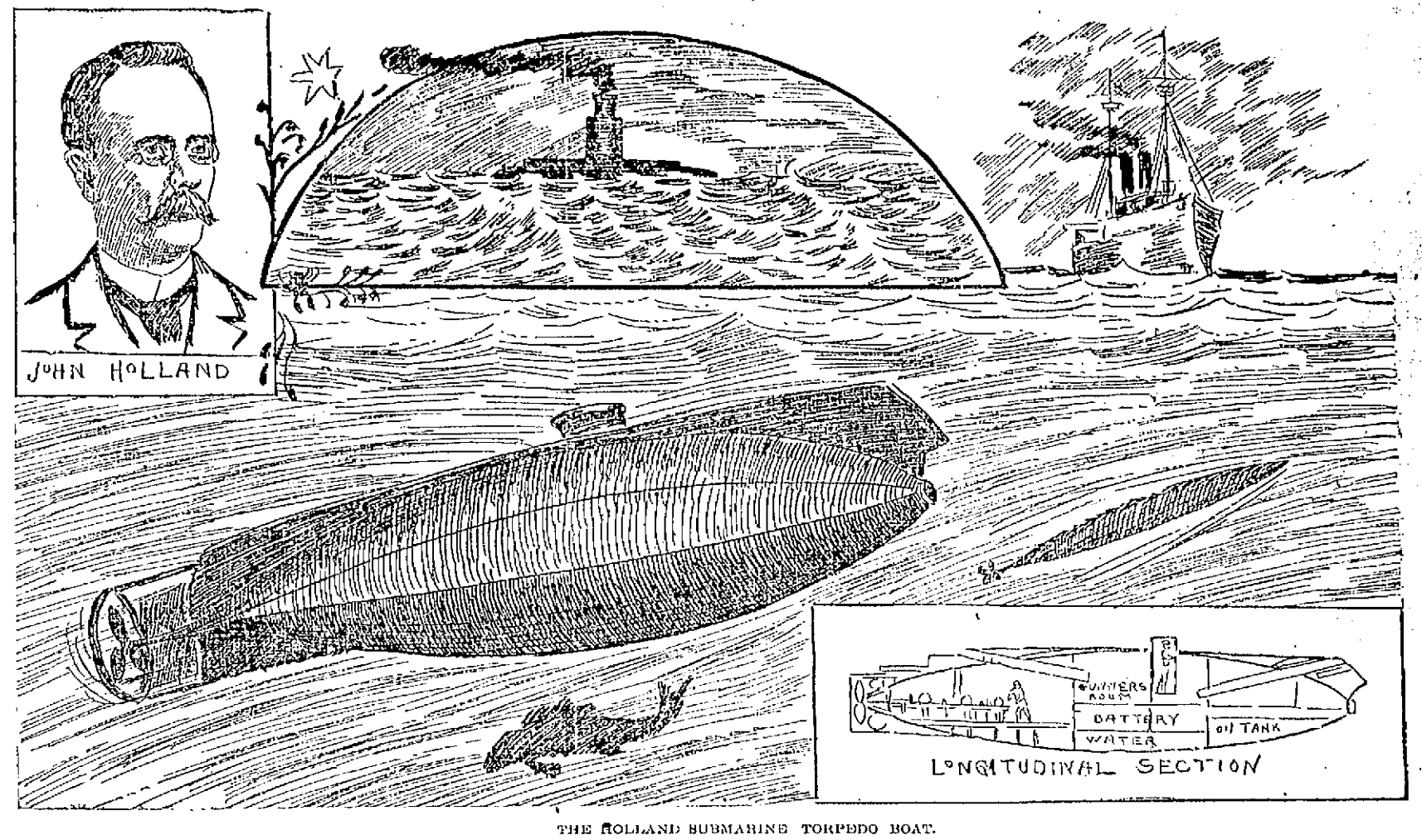
HAVANA RABBLE DANGEROUS.

New York, Feb. 26.—Mr. Mann, who has just arrived on a Havana steamer, in an interview with a reporter of The Associated Press, said: "We were at anchor in Havana bay less than 300 feet from the Maine. At a few minutes past 9 o'clock we heard a bugle call the cruiser's crew below, and shortly afterward we were startled by a sound like the explosion of a giant cracker under water. This was followed almost immediately by a roar that shook the City of Washington from stem to stern, and we could hear heavy missiles falling on the deck above.

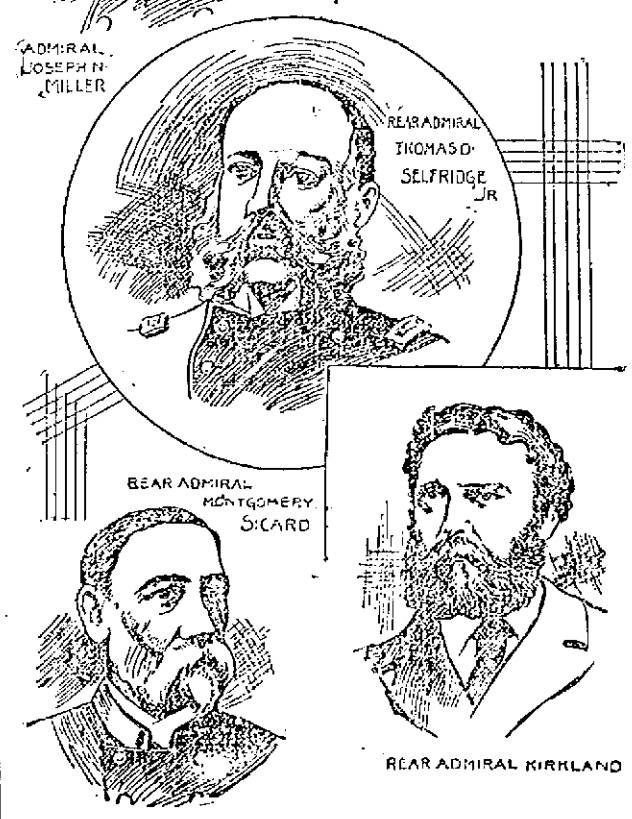
"My first thought was that war had been declared between the United States and Spain, and that hostilities had begun. Looking out of the saloon porthole toward the Maine, I saw her midship section some 50 feet in the air. All around was a mass of flame and smoke. Something struck the side of our ship just then, and again she shook all over. Above the roar of the flames and the terrible excitement which followed we heard the cries of the dying and wounded. They shouted 'Help us.'

"Two boats were immediately lowered from our ship, but they had been rendered useless by fragments of flying iron and steel from the Maine. Two other boats were soon made ready, and in them the crew of the City of Washington assisted by Captain Stevens and the officers picked up over a score of the crew and several officers. Soon we had 28 officers and about 30 of the crew on board the City of Washington, which had been transformed into a temporary hospital. Sheets and linen of all kinds were torn into strips and used as bandages. All the passengers lent a hand in succoring the wounded, who bore their hurts with wonderful stoicism. Many of them were terribly mangled, and one or two died as they were being carried on board the City of Washington.

"None of the passengers on the City of Washington would have dared to leave the ship that night even had he been permitted to do so. The greatest disorder seemed to prevail on the shore, and from the ship we could hear and see that everything was in a chaotic state on land. The next morning when we landed things seemed to have quieted down somewhat and Spanish officials were running around everywhere. They were in the cafes and similar places, and few of them seemed to feel any sorrow for the awful event of the previous night. It was a common thing to hear the rabble say as they looked at the hulk of the Maine: 'Served them right,' or 'We'll serve them the same way again if they dare send another war vessel down here.' To the credit of the Spanish officials be it said that they afterwards made every effort to stop all anti-American sentiment. Nevertheless I am convinced that the gravest danger to Americans in Cuba comes from this rabble."



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.



ADMIRALS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—These Are the Men Who Will Take the Lead in Settling the Dispute With Spain.

GENERAL COURT

Various Measures Advanced Stages.

LUNCH CART LICENSES COME UNDER DISCUSSION.

Rep. Rowell Opposes and Rep. Hayes Favors.

Boston, Feb. 26.—The senate threw out the Hayes resolutions against a reduction in the number of Boston letter carriers.

In the house leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of George E. Lothrop, Jr., for a state appropriation for a memorial to the author of "America," and reference to the next general court was reported on the resolve for the publication of certain portions of the colonial records.

Ought not to pass was reported on the resolve for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on state armories and rifle ranges, and on the bill for a seven days' tour of camp duties.

Ought not to pass was reported on the bill to prevent assessment life insurance companies from contesting the validity of policies after six months from their date to issue.

The committee on agriculture announced that it had concluded to agree with the gypsy moth commission that $200,000 are necessary for continuing the work of exterminating the gypsy moth during 1898. A temporary appropriation of $20,000 was passed several weeks ago, and yesterday the committee on agriculture reported a bill appropriating $180,000 more.

The committee on counties reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Martin Wood of Bridgewater for legislation to authorize the county commissioners of Plymouth county to pay to him $4500, the amount received by the county as bail forfeited by John Reed, alias Greenhalge, in the Brockton police court.

Leave to withdraw was reported by the committee on public service on the bill to reduce and limit the salaries of certain clerks of courts, registers of deeds and registers of probate.

The committee on public health reported a bill providing that whoever uses in the manufacture of sausages any coloring substance injurious to health shall be fined $100 "for each offense."

The committee on public health reported leave to withdraw on the petition for legislation to prevent the advertising or selling of drugs, mixtures and medicines by persons not registered as physicians or druggists.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

BARTOLOME MASSO, PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

Bartolome Masso says the insurgents will accept no terms but absolute independence, and when asked by a representative of the press, if he would not accept autonomy if guaranteed by the United States and thus end this fearful war, replied:

"No! Never! The time is now long past. We can accept nothing save absolutely independence from the hand of Spain. We will not have further connection with a government that has neither honesty nor stability. Further, Spain would not tolerate any interference with her trade stipulations, which have shackled Cuba so long, and Cuba, would indeed be in a deplorable conditions in her present state of devastation. Nothing can help us save an influx of foreign capital and a rupture of the present tariffs, which favor Spain's markets alone. Why, flour alone for our bread, Spain buys from foreign markets and ships to Cuba at a large margin of profit. Clothes are the same. We could buy our commodities from the United States at one-third the present cost. The very necessaries of life are taxed enormously, but while Cuba pays, Spain alone derives the benefit."

"Spain's very offer of autonomy is a sign of her weakening, and shall we at this juncture surrender to her bankrupt power to share the burden of her enormous debts, to have our now devastated island retarded by her proscriptive policy, and accept this 'generous' autonomy, not worth the paper it is written on—a pretended bait offered by a false nation in dire extremity? Never can we forget the deeds of the sanguinary Weyler, who was assured again and again by the Madrid government that 'his policy was Spain's policy,' and his extermination of our women and children approved by the Spanish people. I am an old man, and may not live to see Cuba free, but the day of her independence is at hand. Independencia o muerte!"

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK, AGENTS

YES, TRUE ENOUGH.

There's a time for everything and this present time is peculiarly appropriate for taking advantage of our special sale of our on Custom Made Suits.

Honestly we don't think there ever was a better opportunity offered you to cut off half of one big item of your personal expense. We don't need to refer more particularly to the amount of your tailor's bill. If you give us your order now we'll cut it in two for you and ask you to pay only the smaller half. A guarantee with every suit. Uncle Sam's, where the people trade.

O'Hearn & Dowd

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EYES.

We examine your eyes free and only charge moderately for the glasses, which we make to fit your eyes.

Come Now.

J. A. Legault & Co.

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70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

MORE SENTENCES

Imposed on Lowell Offenders at Cambridge.

JOHN LOUMOS GOT TWO YEARS FOR LARCENY.

Harry Timony Takes Two Months in Jail.

Of the Lowell cases that came up at Cambridge yesterday, the most important were those of Harry F. Timony, an 18-year-old youth, charged with house-breaking, and John Loumos a Greek, charged with larceny of a watch and wearing apparel from a fellow countryman.

Both men were found guilty, Timony being sentenced to spend eight months at hard labor in the house of correction at Cambridge, the term to begin at the expiration of the six months sentence of the local police court, January 4, for the theft of an overcoat at the time of the break. Loumos was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which considering the fact that he is already under three sentences aggregating a year for a similar offence to that charged yesterday, makes his personal liberty a rather dim prospect.

At the opening of the court, Celia O'Brien, who had been brought from the Lowell jail, pleaded guilty to the charge of adultery with John Thompson. She is now serving a sentence for fornication at the Thorndike street institution and the court added 18 months to her present sentence, as punishment for her more recent crime. When the unfortunate woman heard the sentence, she broke down and was taken from the court room weeping bitterly.

NO NAMES

HAVE A DELIGHTFUL PARTY AT HIGHLAND CLUB.

The "No Names" understand how to manage a dancing party.

Their second assembly in the Highland club hall last evening, was one of the prettiest events ever held in the club hall.

A beacon light of red gleamed from the cupola of the club house. The veranda lights had a red covering and when the 75 couples who attended the party entered the hall for the grand march, the light came from the stage, where Hibbards' orchestra sat behind a fringe of palms that grew from red tissue-covered flower pots.

At a signal the lights in the hall were turned on and the room was flooded with red electricity. The effect was dazzling and was toned down after two or three dances.

The young men who provided so fine an entertainment and so unique a display were Messrs. C. Fred Hurd and Cecil L. Adams. The dance order had 18 engagements and at intermission, refreshments were served.

The matrons were Mrs. Frederick W. Farnham, Mrs. Frank E. Stowell, Mrs. John W. Stott and Mrs. John W. Sherburne.

SWEETSER'S CASE.

THE COMMITTEE MAY FAVOR HIM.

The committee on counties decided to report adversely on the petition of Martin Wood of Bridgewater for reimbursement for the money taken from him by Reed, the bunco artist. It appears that many of the committee favor reimbursing Charles Sweetser of Chelmsford, but if one gets his money, the chances are very strong that the other will also. Mr. Sweetser seems to get more sympathy than Mr. Wood, probably because of the nature of his testimony, for the latter did not give so satisfactory an explanation of his motives in taking out his money as the former. The indications are that northern and southern Massachusetts will unite in favoring the re-imbursement of each, and it will depend upon the human sympathy of the farmers of the western portion of the state whether the bills become a law or not. It was plain from Chairman Gould's remarks before the committee yesterday that he expected the Reed bill would remain in the treasury of Middlesex undisturbed; and this admission by a county commissioner will be used for all it is worth on the floor later.

FRIDAY CLUB.

The Friday club at Miss Adelaide E. Noyes' studio yesterday finished the conferences on Lowell. There was a free discussion of the many-sided qualities of the poet, essayist, and diplomat, in which the question whether the greatest poet is he who appeals to the majority or the minority was debated. The decision was in favor of the one who appeals to the most intelligent, though they may be comparatively few.

SOMETHING NEW

In Black Dress Goods arrived last week. If you are looking for the latest spring styles do not fail to come right here and see our line, as many styles cannot be found elswhere. Our blacks in Mohairs and Brilliantines are selected with care and all goods are up-to-date. --J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford.

The American Watch Repairing company, formerly at 28 Prescott street, has removed to 96 Middlesex street, next to I.O.O.F. building.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

WAR SPIRIT SWEEPS THE LAND

(Continued.)

claimed attitude on the Maine question as that of a patriot boiling over in indignation at an insult to his country. They suspected him of an intention of bearing the market.

McKINLEY READY.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25—General William H. Powell of Belleville, who was in command of the regiment in which President McKinley served during the war, and who was recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern Illinois district, returned from Washington today. He is a personal friend of President McKinley. General Powell says he discussed the Maine incident, in all its possible results, with the chief executive. General Powell said:

"The president stated to me that he was only waiting for a complete report of the naval board of inquiry and that should it report that our sailors had met their death through Spanish treachery, he was prepared to act at once, and in a manner which would meet the approval of every loyal American citizen."

FRANCE IS WITH US.

Paris, Feb. 25—Ex-President Casimir Perier, of France, in many respects the greatest living statesman, was personally seen today by the correspondent. He represents more than any other one man the solid intelligence of his country. "Domestic troubles," he said, "have prevented Frenchmen from a careful examination of the Maine disaster. If those who are on the spot have been unable to agree as to the cause, how can we be certain? The circumstances of the Maine's presence in Cuban waters, within easy reach of destructive power, when the relations of the two countries are strained, arouse suspicions which should induce Spain to prove her innocence if she can. If any country has a right to try and stop a useless and devastating war in Cuba it is the United States. As a nation France is not practically interested, but every upright Frenchman desires to see the cruel war ended. "In case of war between Spain and the United States, France would not interfere. Russia has been traditionally with the United States, and France is Russia's ally."

LOTS OF POWDER.

New York, Feb. 25—On a government reservation, four miles south of Dover, N. J., there is stored a sufficient quantity of munitions of war to blow the entire Spanish navy out of the sea. This great quantity of projectiles and explosives can be moved to this city by train as fast as men can load it into cars. The time of transit will be only four hours. Two carloads of shells were shipped from the reservation Wednesday to Fort Lafayette and three carloads of gunpowder were stored away yesterday, having just arrived from a factory in California.

But few people know of the existence of this great storehouse up in the mountains of Jersey. The ordinance department of the army has there six immense storehouses filled with ammunition. Each of them is built of brick, is 250 feet long and 80 feet wide. When they are closed they are practically hermetically sealed, and the contents of one of them might explode and not affect the rest, because they are located at considerable distance from each other. The army magazines are in charge of Colonel Adelbert R. Buffington, a veteran of the civil war. His territory extends along a valley for a distance of nearly three miles.

Up the side of Green Mountain, a mile away from the army magazines, are perched the yellow storehouses of the Navy Ordnance Department. There are five of these, three of brick and two of wood, the latter small and flimsily built, used for the storage of high explosives. The largest brick magazine, which is 201 by 60 feet, is used entirely for the storage of shells Two smaller houses adjacent are used for the storage of powder. A small building of wood, remote from the magazines, is used at rare intervals as a station for loading shells. The naval magazine section of the reservation is in charge of Senior Gunner Cornelius Dugan, a veteran who has seen thirty-seven years' service. He has five assistants. Gunner Dugan said yesterday:

"The advantages of the location are many. We are out of the way of shells of an attacking force, and our position up here is almost impregnable should we have to fight for it. Never in recent years have we been in better position for war, so far as ammunition is concerned."

HEAVY INDEMNITY.

Washington, Feb. 26.—At a special cabinet meeting yesterday, the situation was talked over and it was officially announced to ask $25,000,000 of Spain, in case the court should decide the Maine disaster to have been caused by design.

After the meeting, Secretary Long admitted the situation to be critical. He has ordered the Columbia and the Minneapolis to put in commission and will request Congress to order an enlistment of 1500 men for the navy.

Orders were sent yesterday to Capt. F. H. Picking of the Wabash to open the recruiting station at Boston and recruit 1000 seamen at once.

Advices from Havana, via Key West, indicate that the authorities in Cuba fear that an outbreak of some kind is imminent. The recently arrived Spanish soldier express delight at the destruction of the Maine and cry "Death to America."

MINISTER POLO DE BURNABE.

The newly appointed Spanish Minister was born in Madrid. His father, Admiral Polo, was Minister to the United States in 1872. Senor Polo de Burnabe entered the service as attache at Washington in 1873. He is a linguist, speaking English fluently.

LOCAL STATESMEN.

VISIT MANCHESTER AND INSPECT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A party representing the Lowell city government came here Thursday to inspect the Manchester fire department and was shown about the city. The members of the local committee on fire department, remembering the delightful hospitality extended them on their recent visit to Lowell, did their best to make the stay of the visitors pleasant.

The Lowell delegation consisted of Alderman Charles H. Cosgrove, Councilmen Walter M. Leighton, Charles H. Addiion, Police Commissioner Peter J. Brady and Frank L. Weaver, president of the Lowell Water Board. The party was met at the railway station by Aldermen O. D. Knox and Charles E. Cox and Councilmen G. Walter Taylor and Edward F. Murray of the fire department committee and were escorted to the Mayor's office, where they were received by Mr. Clarke.

From the Mayor's office, the party proceeded in carriages to the Amoskeag mills, where Capt. Charles H. Manning, the superintendent, showed the great boilers which furnished the steam for power and heat for this great plant. Next, the Fulton, Fire King, Lake Avenue and Central fire stations were visited and inspected, as well as the new high school building. Mayor Clarke and Chief Engineer Thomas W. Lane accompanied the party. The visitors were much impressed with the commodiousness and excellence of finish of the new school building and well pleased with what they saw of the fire department.

The horses were run out and the Massachusetts men shown what a quick hitch means in this city, where destructive fires are unknown, while everything possible was done to give them an idea of how the department was managed. They noted the care with which the apparatus is tended and the cleanliness and order prevailing everywhere.

The afternoon of sightseeing was broght to a close at the Manchester House, where supper was enjoyed. The visitors left for home on the 7 o'clock express, well pleased with their reception in the Queen city.—Manchester Union.

GOOD NOMINATIONS.

MADE BY THE CITIZEN PARTY OF DRACUT.

The forces have lined up in Dracut for the town meeting.

The republicans made their nominations Thursday night and last night the Citizens' party got together in the Bachman hose house and named a ticket that is all right.

There were 100 voters present. George W. Ducey presided and John J. Haviland was secretary. Two of the present board of selectmen, William S. Eaton, Jr., and John T. Sparks, were renominated, each receiving nearly every vote cast. The third man named was James McManimon, the florist, who will make a particularly strong candidate.

John H. Flynn was nominated for town treasurer; Nicholas Gallagher, constable and collector of taxes; Geo. F. Heland, road surveyor; John H. Ames, auditor; James W. Mozley and Francis Gallagher, school committeemen.

The last session of the registrars of voters will be held today and the citizes are hustling out all the voters they can to get registered.

One section in the warrant for the meeting provides for the investigation of some of the town's departments.

PAUL O. KABLE RETURNS TO LOWELL.

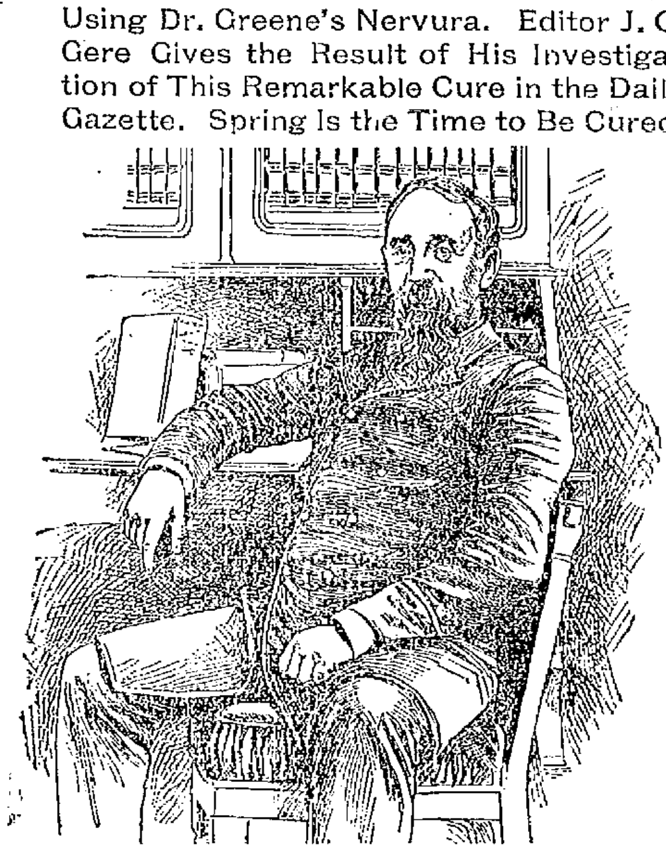
Mr. Paul O. Kable, the popular gymnasium instructor and football player, who resigned his position here a year ago, to follow the tailoring business, at which he is an expert, having been brought up in it by his father, who has conducted a fine merchant tailoring establishment in a large city for many years and still conducts it with an older son as partner, returns to this city fresh from New York, to be first assistant to Louis Alexander, importer and tailor, Central street, who is also an expert cutter and who believes in always keeping his patrons up-to-date in every particular.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THOUSANDS ARE LIKE HIM.

Prominent Member of the Legislature Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Representative Crouch Made a Well Man by Using Dr. Greene's Nervura. Editor J. C. Gere Gives the Result of His Investigation of This Remarkable Cure in the Daily Gazette. Spring Is the Time to Be Cured.



HON. CHAS. S. CROUCH, REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The editorial columns of the Northampton (Mass.) *Daily Gazette* give the particulars of the remarkable cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, of Hon. Charles S. Crouch, Northampton's ablest and best known statesman and Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Editor J. C. Gere, of this leading newspaper, personally investigated the facts of this wonderful cure, and his widely-read editorial states the details of the cure exactly as they occurred, giving Hon. Mr. Crouch's own words.

Following is the editorial in full:

Learning that a great cure had been effected in the case of Representative Chas. S. Crouch, of Northampton, Mass., by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, a reporter took occasion to call on Mr. Crouch and talk with him about it, and among the thousands of testimonials given to this world-renowned medicine, none will be more widely read or give greater weight than this one coming from so noted a man as Representative Crouch.

Hon. Mr. Crouch said:

"Last spring I did not feel in my usual health; felt as tired in the morning as when I retired; had no energy nor ambition to go about a day's work; no appetite with which to regain strength and energy. In this condition I worked along from week to week, thinking that after a while matters would right themselves and I would feel like myself again. But to the contrary, I grew worse.

"Knowing that Dr. Greene's Nervura was not a patent medicine, but a medicine put up from a prescription discovered by the doctor in his private practice, I resolved to try it. The first bottle helped me so much that I purchased another one, and even a third bottle, when, to my great joy, I found myself as well as ever I was in my life; and furthermore, have remained so."

In further conversation he said:

"Dr. Greene's Nervura is a great medicine. There is no humbug about it! It was made to cure, and it does cure! No one need be afraid to use it."

Day by day he praises this wonderful medicine to his friends and neighbors, as the one sure way to regain their health.

The word of this widely-known statesman should have the most convincing weight with the public, but when we have added to this the fact that the Northampton *Daily Gazette*, a newspaper of the highest standing, vouches editorially for the truth of every word, and its editor states that he has personally investigated all the facts of the marvelous cure, there should be no hesitation by the people to use this great medical discovery, this wonderful curer of disease, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is a fact, no longer to be doubted, that this remedy cures—that it makes those who use it strong and well—that it is the surest and most certain cure for disease in all the world, and the very best spring medicine possible to take.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful specialist in curing diseases, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that this medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine. Do not fail to use it!

MATRIMONIAL.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Peter's parochial residence on Thursday evening, when Miss Mary Johnston and Mr. Martin Toohey were united in marriage by Rev. Fr. Mullen. Miss Johnston, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and the best man was Mr. Edward Crommey. The bride was attired in a gown of white Swiss over white taffeta silk, and lace trimming.

The bridesmaid's dress was of white Swiss over white taffeta silk with pale blue silk and lace trimmings. After the ceremony, a reception was held at their home, 130 South street. The wedding gifts were numerous and included a couch from Miss Della Hannigan; a ten dollar gold piece from Edward Crommey; parlor suite from a brother of the bride; parlor clock, Mrs. Donnelly; chamber set from a brother of the bride; parlor lamp, Mrs. Flanley and Miss Kane; dinner set, Miss Mary Kearney; willow rocker, Miss May Hannafin; silver service, Miss Minnie Teague, commode set, Misses Susie and Annie Lunney; oak rocker Miss Minnie Donnelly; banquet lamp, Miss Katie Hill; vases, Mr. Barrett; piano lamp, Miss Julia Hannafin; picture, H. McPake; silver knives and forks, Mrs. McNulty; rugs, Mamie Donnelly; commode set, Mrs. Gallagher; silver spoons Mrs. McGuire; Morris chair, Miss Katie Donovan; lemonade set, Miss Maggie Mercier; table linen, Miss Maggie Johnston; bed spread, Mrs. Donohoe; picture, the Misses Roarke; pillow shams, Della Larnard; spread, Miss Katie Bowen; picture, Miss Mary Gilligan; table ware, Sarah McGirr; table linen, Mrs. Gilligan; silver berry dish, Miss Maggie Donovan.

CITY HALL NEWS.

Supt. Murphy of the health department is constructing a new wagon for the collection of garbage and refuse. He intends to have all double teams at work in future and they will be constructed on a plan of his own, with high sides. At present there are six double and four single teams in use. The new teams will carry one-third more of a load than the teams now in use, and as the dumps are so far away, it can be seen what advantage will result from the introduction of larger wagons. The department has been deprived of the use of the Middlesex street dump and is now obliged to make a longer trip over to Cambridge street, where there is a new dump. Superintendent Murphy also hopes for a new stable this year and says that the present is the proper time to build. He believes that if work is started pretty soon, the city can save at least twenty per cent. The street watering department horses will be sent to the health department stables about the fifteenth of April and Superintendent Murphy says that some provision will have to be made for them.

A man from Foster Bros. of Boston arrived at City Hall yesterday to begin the work of washing the frames of the M.M.A. portraits and he immediately set to work. He says that he can finish the job in three or four days and his pay amounts to $4 a day and his expenses to and from Boston.

The keeper has been ordered from the Pawtucketville library by Mayor Bennett as the city has already established its right to the property. The building is locked, however, and Superintendent True has the key.

PRESENTED DIAMOND RING.

AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM ON HIS DEPARTURE.

Gilbert W. Sweet, overseer in the shirt finishing room of the Lawrence Hoisiery is to sever his connection with the company today to accept a more lucrative position in Pawtucket, R. I. A few days ago, the employes of his department showed their esteem for him by presenting him with a beautiful diamond ring. He expressed his appreciation of the gift, which he said would be a treasured souvenir of his pleasant relations with the employes of the Lawrence Hosiery. Mr. Sweet is married and at present resides on First street.

NO SUCH SENTIMENT.

FR. WEBER OF GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, KINGSTON, N. Y., MISREPRESENTED.

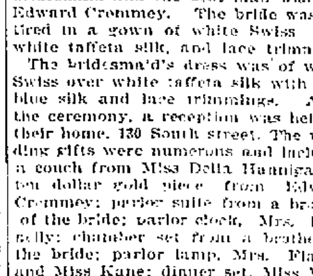
Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Rev. Fr. Weber stoutly denies having made the alleged utterances at a funeral sermon at St. Peter's German Catholic church with Spain against the United States in case of war, disclaims any such sentiments, and says his sermon, being delivered in German, was misunderstood, and was misrepresented in the translation.

GAVE HER A ROCKER.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church of North Chelmsford gave a pleasing entertainment in the vestry last Thursday evening.

Miss Lottie Briant, one of the members, who is to leave town the first of March, was presented with a cane rocker, Mrs. Fred Ripley making the address.

First class job printing done at this office.



This is what a prominent physician says: "I have given my own children the benefit of very careful study in the matter of absolute cleanliness in bottle feeding. I have studied the so-called easily-cleaned nursing bottles, and I long ago came to the conclusion that a little Pearline would render ordinary nursing bottles the safest utensils of them all. I firmly believe that children properly fed and cleanly fed will avoid the majority of the difficulties which they encounter during the first two years of life. I believe that if every feeding bottle was washed with Pearline, many innocent lives would be saved."

Surely, this is a matter to interest every mother. Nothing so thoroughly cleanses as Pearline. 546

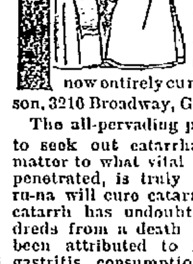
Millions NOW USE Pearline

AWFUL TROUBLE.

Disease of the Kidneys Are Always Serious.

Bright's Disease is Catarrh of the Kidneys.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh, Even of These Organs.



PE-RU-NA is something I recommend to everyone. I took it when I had been afflicted with swelling in my legs and hands, due to dropsy and kidney trouble. Am now entirely cured. Mrs. Ann Nelson, 3216 Broadway, Galveston, Texas."

The all-pervading power of Pe-ru-na to seek out catarrhal affections, no matter to what vital organs they have penetrated, is truly remarkable. Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh, and by curing catarrh has undoubtedly saved hundreds from a death that would have been attributed to Bright's disease, gastritis, consumption, or some other deadly malady. Cure catarrh, no matter where it may be located. Pe-ru-na will do it. Druggists everywhere sell Pe-ru-na. For advice, write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will give it to you free.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

TODAY MATINEE AT 2.30 EVENING AT 8.00

The Barnum of all attractions, grander and greater than ever. New great big first part and burlesque.

Al. Reeves' Big Burlesque Co.

25 handsome women, 10 funny comedians, new company, all new features, elaborate and original scenery.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evgs. and Wednesday Matinee, Feb. 28 and March 1 and 2.

Charles E. Blaney's Greatest Success,

A RAILROAD TICKET.

The reason why it is funny it is headed by Bert Haverly, who made Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" a success. The great comedy cast beyond criticism, and players who please. Nichols Sisters, the most celebrated black faced artistes in the world. Direct from their South African triumps. Sherman Wade, the World's cleverest Acrobatic Dancer and Eccentric Comedian and other merited artists. Bright music, pretty girls and graceful dancers. Mechanical and artistic effects which we carry. Don't miss it.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket. 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

WANT COLUMN

P. MALIA, THE WELL KNOWN DANCER, is about to open a dancing school in this city.

$1000 A MONTH; ONE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS man in each city and town as manager to show the Cunny Gas Retort in operation with exclusive sale. Makes fuel gas from coal oil; miniature gas works; entirely new, scientific method. Three cents a day will run a cook stove; causes intense excitement when shown. Can be put in any furnace or stove; saves half the coal bill. $500 to $1000 a month profit; only first class men wanted. L. Watt Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SIX PRIVATE LESSONS WITH MUSIC $2.50; Waltz, Schottishe and Two-step guaranteed. Prof. Lotter, 56 Read street.

WANTED—RELIABLE GENTLEMEN IN each town; $15.00 week and office expenses; position permanent; send stamped addressed envelope for full particulars. Wilday & Hutton Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. For information call or write 57 Fifth street, Centralville.

WANTED AGENTS—SAFETY [illegible] any name engraved, quick sales, [illegible] Howard, 33 Swan Building.

LOST—A BROWN AND WH[illegible] pup. Finder will please return [illegible] street and be rewarded.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK [illegible] street and St. Patrick's church [illegible] same to 231 Cabot street.

WANTED—A FEW FIR[illegible] ers Cap Spinners, Cap Tw[illegible] work. Would take small [illegible] ers used to mill work to [illegible] Taylor & Co., North Salem [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN PAWTU[illegible] cottage. 24 Starbard street [illegible] Terms easy. Buy of owner [illegible] Woodward avenue.

NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE [illegible] Feb. 21st at 173 Merrimack street, [illegible] hours, 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. Orders [illegible] petent help furnished promptly. J. [illegible] Prop.

MRS. BELLOWS, THE GREAT HEALER. She has performed wonderful cures by laying on of hands, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and bladder troubles, paralysis, all nervous diseases that females are subject to, throat and lung troubles, catarrh, weak and sore eyes cured when others fail. Advice given on love, law, marriage, business, lost and stolen property; reads lock of hair, picture, ring or any article connected with the person; reads from cradle to grave. Hundreds have consulted her, getting perfect satisfaction. Magnetizes water for bathing the lame and sick. Can be consulted at 103 Merrimack street daily, (Sundays included.) Circle Tuesdays and Fridays at 7.30, 15c. All cordially invited.

WAGONS—I HAVE SOME HIGH GRADE wagons, new and second hand, such as square wagons, open and covered, panel side wagons, open and canopy top democrats, Concords, business wagons, etc., which I will sell very low. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS WANTED AT L. A. Liberty's, 311 Middlesex street.

$2.00 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, hanging included. Paper at factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 318 Middlesex street.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL TO know that J. Sovatskin of the Co-Operative Company has removed from 30 Gorham street to 26 Central street, where he sells Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Household Goods on credit as cheap as for cash elsewhere. Agents wanted.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lea's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 8600 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 369 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $15 0. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 27 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $6500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

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WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1898. The Committee on Labor will give a hearing to parties interested in House bill No. 435, for eight-hour day for all state, county, city and town employees; and House bill No. 311 an act to uniform rate of wages and hours for laborers on public works; and House bill No. 572, [illegible] of state, county, city and town employ[illegible] House bill No. 573, as to hours and wages [illegible] borers on public works, at room No. [illegible] House, on Monday, Feb. 28, at 10 [illegible] m. William W. Leach Chairman, [illegible] ahue, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. [illegible] The Committee on Labor will give a [illegible] parties interested in House bill No. [illegible] overtime working of women and [illegible] bill No. 205, to prohibit deductions [illegible] women and minors; House bill No. 212 [illegible] ing employment of women and [illegible] cantile Establishments, at room No. [illegible] House, on Tuesday, March 1, at 10.30 [illegible] m. William W. Leach, Chairman, Thomas Donahue, Clerk of the Committee.

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SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN

NATORS WHO ARE PATRONS OF SPORT.

and Fishing Are Favorite Pastimes. ollowers of Baseball and Golf. Senators In the Saddle.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Washington, Feb. 25.—A few days ago Senator Quay got together a little party of congenial spirits and took them with him to Florida to enjoy the tarpon fishing, of which he is so fond. Mr. Quay does not take many days off from his business of politics, but in the season he must have a go at the tarpon, and usually he takes some of his friends of the senate with him on his brief vacation. These trips are not wholly for recreation. Frequently the senator holds political conferences at his fishing camp. I have no doubt he discussed Mr. Wanamaker and the governorship of Pennsylvania on his recent trip. But most of his time he spends in sport or sitting on the front porch of his little frame lodge, in flannel shirt and well worn trousers, smoking a pipe or a cigar.

There are many fishermen in the United States senate to whom the public business, unless it is very urgent, becomes a secondary consideration "when the red gods make their medicine again." Frye of Maine is one of these, and he has a delightful camp in that most beautiful fishing region known as the Rangeleys. Mr. Frye takes his whole family with him when he goes on a vacation, and they spend the early morning and evening hours fishing for salmon or exploring the neighboring streams. Mr. Frye is a good shot, too, and he goes into the woods with the opening of the fishing season. But his sport in recent years has been spoiled by the amateur hunters who have invaded Maine, whose mistakes have increased the mortality of the state so largely.

Platt of Connecticut is a fisherman. He belongs to a fishing club in the Lake St. John country—a club whose members are chiefly citizens of the United States of greater or less distinction. There is no better sport to be had anywhere than on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John road, and the number of our people going up there is ten to every one Canadian. We shall hear presently of protests from the Canadian people against our participation in Canadian sport, as they are protesting now against our right to take gold in the Klondike region.

I saw Senator Thurston in Quebec last summer. He was not there for sport, but he regretted the business which called him back to Nebraska and kept him from casting a fly for the lively ouananiche. He has fished all the principal streams in the Rockies, and he is a thorough sportsman.

Vest of Missouri is an occasional sportsman. He likes to go out with a shooting and fishing party for the sake of good company and the opportunities for story telling. They tell a story in the senate of the time three Democratic

SENATOR CHANDLER ON HIS WHEEL.

senators, all now dead—Beck of Kentucky, Vance of North Carolina and Jackson of Tennessee—deviled Vest to go out on a ducking trip with them, and how Vest answered that he'd "eat all the ducks they shot at one meal." He had to beg off at the price of a wine supper at Chamberlin's when the party came back with nearly 100 ducks.

McKenna of West Virginia was another senator, now dead, who loved the rod and gun, and he spent most of his vacation in the woods. He looked the sportsman more than he did the senator, and he realized the fact, for when a doorkeeper tried to keep him away from the gallery floor of the senate during a secret session he said to him kindly, "I know I don't look like a senator, my boy." McKenna was rugged, but there was a great deal of character in his face, and his family and friends are now disputing the accuracy of a statue of him ordered by the state of West Virginia for statuary hall in the capitol.

When Harrison was in the senate, he used to go on fishing trips with John C. New and other whole souled Indiana men, and one day a well known Indianian, now in high office, said to Mr. New, "I don't see how you fellows can stand anything as frigid as Harrison about your camp."

"Oh, you don't understand Ben Harrison," said New. "When he gets into camp, he spits on his bait, takes his dram and russes just like the rest of us."

Sewell of New Jersey is one of the men who used to take President Harrison on shooting expeditions. Senator Sewell is fond of duck hunting, and he belongs to more than one shooting club.

Bicycle riding has not so many devotees in the senate as you might expect. Chandler of New Hampshire rides

SENATOR QUAY FISHING IN FLORIDA.

the senate, is seen on horseback occasionally. Spooner of Wisconsin rides, but not for sport. He has dyspepsia, due to a sedentary life, and he rides to keep his liver shaken up and his stomach in working order. Mr. Spooner prefers driving, and he knows a good horse and has owned some very fine ones.

Stanford of California took up driving for his health at the doctor's suggestion, and to this fact the world owes the splendid line of trotting horses which came from the Stanford stud farm. Mr. Stanford had never thought about horses or horse raising until the doctor prescribed driving for him.

Sawyer of Wisconsin, who was Spooner's colleague for many years, used to exercise with dumbbells every morning just after rising, attired in one abbreviated undergarment, and his appearance in this morning hour is described as very like that of a little round Dutch clock. Hiscock of New York was a member of an athletic club and used to spend an hour on the running track every morning, keeping down his weight.

There are more baseball players than you would think in the United States senate. I don't mean "cranks," but men who can handle a hot ball at short or hold down first base with the best amateurs in the country. Gorman of Maryland was a professional baseball player once—he belonged to the old National club—and he has always taken the liveliest interest in the game. "Nick" Young, the president of the League, told me not long ago that when Spalding was planning to take his exhibition teams around the world, Senator Gorman, at Mr. Young's request, got them credentials from the state department that assured them the best of treatment wherever they went.

Lodge and Wolcott played on baseball teams at Harvard. Gray of Delaware was first base man of a Princeton team. Allen of Nebraska was catcher on a team at the Upper Iowa university. Roach of North Dakota played on the Georgetown university team when he was a boy. Smith of New Jersey was short stop on a Delaware college nine. Ex-Senator Irby of South Carolina was a member of a country team. Ex-Senator Hill of New York played third base on an Elmira club. Ex-Senator Dubois was a college player at Yale.

Murphy of New York and Proctor of Vermont are "cranks," and they are often seen at the baseball grounds during the season. Senator Smith mapped out a senatorial nine once, and there was some talk of getting up a match game with a nine chosen from members of the house for the benefit of a charity. The idea was not considered very seriously. Ball playing in public is not a dignified occupation for United States senators, but many of them seize the opportunity which a vacation in the country offers to practice the game, perhaps with more vehemence than skill.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Cyclists in India have more to contend with than the heat. The mosquitoes are not content with biting holes in one's person, but must needs try their teeth on the bicycle tire, which is more distressing.

CHARLES A. GILBERG, MASTER OF CHESS.

The Passing of a Famous Chess Composer and Authority on the Ancient Game. His Valuable Library.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Charles A. Gilberg, who died in Brooklyn recently, was born in Camden, N. J., on June 17, 1835.

His reputation as a chess composer was worldwide, and his dainty volume, published in 1891, entitled "Crumbs From the Chessboard," was alike noted for the elegance of its production and the high quality of its contents. He had had extended affiliation with many chess clubs and chess associations, held many elective offices, was judge at numerous tourneys, and at the time of his death was president of the Manhattan Chess club of New York city. It has been said of him years ago in connection with the game by a high authority, "We look in vain for one who has labored so long, so willingly, so liberally and so zealously to enrich its literature, to extend its popularity and to elevate its tone."

But it was his chess library, one of the most remarkable and extensive in the world, that gave him the greatest characteristic standing. Other leading collections in the United States are those of John G. White, Cleveland, the largest known in existence; Eugene B. Cook, Hoboken, N. J.; James D. Seguin, New Orleans, and Miron J. Huzeltine of New Hampshire. Professor George Allen's collection was obtained, en bloc, by private purchase, about 1850, and is now in the Ridgeway branch of the Philadelphia library. In Europe there is the collection of Baron T. V. Hydebrand und der Lasa, whose library was about the same size as Mr. Gilberg's, and Joseph A. Leon of London.

The Gottingen manuscript is the earliest known work on modern chess. It contains 12 openings and 30 problems. Vicent wrote in 1495. Lucena (1497) has 11 openings and 150 problems, the greater number of which refer to the ancient game. The next, Damiano, is the first author of repute. The Gilberg library contains four editions, the fourth, fifth and sixth, which were issued in Rome about 1524, and the last published in Venice, in 1564.

The Damiano, which was first published in 1512, gives 10 openings, six of which are at odds, and 88 problems. Between this date and 1564 his book ran into eight editions. Of Damiano we know very little. He was a native of Odemira, in Portugal, and served as an apothecary. Mr. Gilberg's volumes are in such excellent preservation that they look as if fresh from the press only a few years ago. The work contains quaint rules, chapters on games, "subtleties" and 88 diagrams. It is a 12mo of 128 pages. The title page begins, "Libro Dain Parare Giocare," etc.

The rare edition of Horatio Gianuzio (or Gianutio), who invented what is called the "two knights' defense," was published in Turin, Italy, 1597, and is dedicated to the "most illustrious and excellent Signor Conte Francesco Martinengo di Malpaga." It is embellished with diagrams (woodcuts) that are as delicate as the finest steel engraving of the present day and contains 111 pages, 55 of which, curiously, are unnumbered.

SENATOR WOLCOTT OF COLORADO AT GOLF.

The work contains what had already appeared in Damiano with many instructive additions.

His collection of Lopez is the editio princeps, Alcala (Spain), 1561; two copies of the Tarsia edition, Venetia (Venice), 1584, which differed in the spelling of the word gombito—gambit—one being "gomito" and the other "gobito," the macron over the "o" indicating the proper absence of a letter; "Le Royal des Echecs," Paris, 1616; a copy with the same title, Paris, 1636; and Sarratt's translation, London, 1813.

Ruy Lopez de Sigura, whose celebrated opening, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt x 5, is perhaps the most popular one in serious encounters, was a Spanish priest, born in Cafra, or Zafra, as it is sometimes called. His work contains 65 games, of which 24 are from Damiano. The descriptive part of the book is taken from Fra Jacopa's treatise. The title page, "Libro de la invencion," etc., translated, reads: "Book of the liberal invention and art of the game of chess, very useful and profitable both for those who wish to learn to play it from the beginning as well as for those who know how to play." It is a quarto of 316 pages.

Mr. Gilberg had the entire list of Alessandro Salvio's works (Salvio was a doctor of laws at Naples), the edition of MDCIV, two of 1631 and one of MDCCXXIII, all issued in Naples (Napoli), Italy. These books are in their original binding of parchment sheepskin, and one of them is stained apparently with blood. It may be mute evidence of a tragedy of more than three centuries ago. In these volumes was first given the description of the Salvio gambit, as well as of the Muzio gambit, though neither was his own invention. The former he derived from some Portuguese work, now unknown. Readers of "Chess, Theory and Practice," by Howard Staunton, will be familiar with these facts.

The various books contain games with and without odds given and many problems.

There is only one edition of Pietro Carrera extant in the original Italian, though there are many translations, and this had a place in Mr. Gilberg's library. The date is MDCXVII. The title page begins, "Il Gioco degli Scacchi," etc., and the book is a quarto of 600 pages, containing an historical account of chess and chess players, a description of the pieces and a number of games.

Both he and Salvio relate anecdotes of the wonderful player Paolo Boi. Carrera states that Gregory Ducchi of Brescia wrote a poem on chess in Italian called "Scacchelde," in which he poetically animated the pieces.

Then there are 12 editions of Gioachino Greco (or Greece), the Calabrian, the English one of 1656, containing a portrait of Charles I, and French editions, "Le Jeu des Eschets" ("The Play of Chess"), of 1669, 1707, 1713, 1669 (strangely printed MDCLXXXXIX), 1714, 1774, 1752, 1741; an English edition of 1750, a late French one of 1833 and a German translation of 1784.

Greco, who was of very low extraction, was one of the most brilliant players and visited all the courts of Europe displaying his skill. Salvio, however, doubts Greco's great proficiency, and states that he was inferior to Marano and other Italian players. Details of Greco's life are little known, but he died in the East Indies at an advanced age. There is no portrait, illustration or engraving extant of him or his predecessors or contemporaries, a singular omission, for his class of men was generally regarded with some of the honor showered upon warriors, sovereigns, poets, artists and statesmen. Many of his games have been copied by succeeding writers, and his skill in attacking has been generously admired by those authors who have mentioned him.

The first English edition was a very imperfect one, and the given name of Greco is singularly transformed into "Hionchimo." On the edition of 1752 the author's name was reduced to the initials "G. G."

Some of the recent works in this library have a more antique appearance than the books that are from 200 to 250 years older. There is an ancient looking treatise in German, printed in 1565, by Dr. A. van der Linde, whose death, in 1897, was heralded with sorrow throughout the chess world. Then there are almost innumerable translations (the Dutch and German editions are particularly quaint and appeal strongly to the bibliographer, especially that by Gustavus Seleno, or Selenus, known to be a fictitious name for the Duke of Lunenburg, with the dates 1617-1618 on the colophon), and works in the original tongue of every author and player known, many of them in chaste and expensive bindings, a host of pamphlets, brochures, cyclopedias and every modern volume relating to the absorbing game—about 2,500 in all.

The collection was the devoted labor of a bibliophile in this special field and represents the cultured tastes of the owner. Its value must be of several thousand dollars. Many of the rare volumes were obtained at great cost, $100 or more being paid for a single book.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

SKATE SAILING.

The short duration of frost in England offers little opportunity for the sport of ice yachting, so much enjoyed by Americans in places where there is a large stretch of water, notably on the upper reaches of the Hudson and Shrewsbury rivers. However, residents in and around the English lake districts find lots of amusements in "skate sailing." One of the beauties of this sport is that the necessary equipment is very simple and inexpensive. The sail, as used in England, is generally made of white duck. It is about 7 feet in height, 9 feet wide at the base, tapering to about 3 feet at the top. The spars are made of bamboo and consist of a strong but light mainyard and of two lighter spars, to which are fastened the sides of the sail from top to bottom.

There are two sets of reef points provided on one side of the sail, as a general rule, and the spars are so jointed that they can readily be put together or taken apart. When the sail is neatly folded and strapped to the spars, the dimensions of the apparatus are inconsiderable. The weight and appearance of the bundle are not very different from those of a fishing rod and mackintosh.

There are several points which it is useful for one who is contemplating a trial of skate sailing this winter to make himself acquainted with before venturing on the ice with sail. Whether he be "going free" or "beating to windward," the navigator must always be careful to keep the sail between himself and the wind. When the wind is dead aft, the skater carries the yard behind him on a level with his shoulders, holding it steady in its position with both hands. The body should be held almost erect, with the feet parallel to one another about six or eight inches apart.

When he wishes to "go about," he does not act as if he were on board a yacht—run the boat's head into the wind and get away on the new tack. Instead he wears himself, at the same time shifting the main yard from one shoulder to the other, turning his body back to the sail, so that what was the hind part of the sail on one tack becomes the fore part on the next, and grasping the port spar with the left hand if on the port tack or the starboard spar with the right hand if on the starboard tack.

The employed arm and shoulder will now be thrown forward, the unemployed arm being left free. The body must lean somewhat toward the direction from which the wind is blowing, and the foot which corresponds with the employed arm—that is, the foot which is to windward—must be held a little in front of the other, with the prows of both skates pointing in the line of intended motion.

At each successive tack the position of the body, shoulder, foot and hand must be shifted, but these maneuvers are executed by practiced skate sailors without any danger of "missing stays" or any other mishap.

Very fast time can be made with the assistance of these sails. A celebrated skater named Adams is claimed to have covered 30 miles in one hour on Whittlesea mere in the winter of 1859.

How the forces of nature can be made to minister to the requirements of man in this fashion may be best illustrated by the Danish skate sail. It resembles the mainsail and topsail of a square rigged boat except that the two sails, which are made of light cotton duck, are in one piece. The mainsail yard is fastened by means of straps to the shoulders of the navigator and the topmast, which can be raised and lowered with ease, is attached by a gaff to its center. This supports the topsail yard.

The mainsail is 7 feet wide at its base, 6 feet 2 inches at the yard and is 3 feet 8 inches in height. The topsail tapers to 6 feet 10 inches at the top and is 2 feet in height.

Sprits about six feet in length are attached to each of the lower corners of the mainsail and are held by the navigator. When rolled up, the entire affair is scarcely more bulky than a large old fashioned umbrella.

With this equipment a Dane sustains the part of boat, sail, keel, rudder, ballast, captain and crew. He can lay his course within five points of the wind and can maneuver himself in less space and in less time than the most expert ice yachtsman.

New Bicycle Game.

A new bicycle game, or rather a game which can be played on wheels, has lately been evolved by a cycling genius in England. It is called the royal game and requires a court or field divided into alleys.

Two teams of nine riders each take part, and the field is divided into a right and left field, with the courses chalked out plainly. An alleyway, constructed of ropes or cables, extends from the upper to the lower field on the division line between right and left field. Cables also form two upright sides, between which the play wheel rolls and is driven backward or forward by the riders in passing at any point between the lower and upper field. The play wheel is a single bicycle rim, having a 1½ inch pneumatic tire. The idea of the game is to drive this play wheel from the center field, through attack of opponents, to a goal ahead, the riders using sticks especially made for the game. The ends of the alleyways are the goals for the respective teams.

Players ride in single file and always circle to the left. Thus the two trains are constantly meeting and passing each other in opposite directions on the upper sides of the alleyways. Royal is a game requiring swift riding and much skill, and a novice would scarcely venture to form one of a team.

THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

One of the leading clubs in New Jersey for a number of years, the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield, is bankrupt. In 1893 it built a track on approved lines several miles from the center of the city. It was considered one of the best in the country, but was too far from the city, and never paid. It cost $10,000. At that time the Crescent club was quite popular in racing circles, being represented at many meets by Monte Scott and A. H. Barnett.

It is a false idea of the game that the science of whist requires a rigid adherence to the fundamental rules to the sacrifice of its trick making qualities. To be narrowed to this mistaken view is to throw away chances for trick taking for the doubtful pleasure of following sequentially a set of rules. Bear in mind that the chief aim in whist is to win tricks, and that it is not an exact science as mathematics, nor can it ever be made an exact science so long as the cards are shuffled and dealt promiscuously. It is well for the highest enjoyment of the game that this is a fact.

The crack professional racing men in France receive big compensation from the trade outside of their winnings on the track. As an example of the generous bonuses paid to crack riders it is stated that Bourillon will receive $2,400 this year from a Paris house as a special retainer for riding its make of wheel in all his races. Bourillon's winnings on the track average from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum, including special fees for appearing at certain meets.

A marvelous story of the links comes from North Berwick, Scotland, and is noted in The Field of Jan. 1. On Christmas day Mr. Ramsey of the Islay Golf club hit a flying gull in the head with a full brassy shot, the impact of the ball killing it instantly.

In Japan cyclists are not allowed to ride after dark.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

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The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city.

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See The Point?

It appears that Bram will have no escape from the gallows, despite the many delays and legal devices resorted to by his counsel.

The letter from Secretary Cunnane in receipt of The Sun's check for $500 should incite the people of Lowell to still further efforts.

"Lotta," the popular actress, is becoming a prominent real estate owner in Boston. Her latest deal is the purchase of the Hotel Reynolds at $55 a square foot.

In referring to certain interviews, credited to Mark Hanna, that gentleman has said: "I am not Congress." A good many people believe that he is the president. This charge he will dare not deny. He is the leading political boss of the country, and the president is but a puppet in his hands.

The fugitives from justice who seek other climes soon grow weary and long to come home. This was emphatically the case with Mr. Lowe, the absconding assistant postmaster of Newton Centre, who was unable to enjoy his liberty in California and voluntarily gave himself up to the authorities.

The leather shavers have submitted every fair proposition they could think of to their employers as a basis of compromise, upon the differences between them, but White Brothers have steadily refused to meet them in a compromise. It now rests with the public to stand by the leather shavers in their battle for justice.

The world sympathizes with Zola in his conviction by a jury that dared not set him free, owing to the fury of the Parisian mob. "They are all cannibals," exclaimed Zola as he heard his sentence, and the expression fitted the situation exactly. Zola will not serve his sentence because the sympathy of the world will overcome even the prejudice of the French mob.

The Boston Herald throws the following congratulatory bouquet at The Sun and in reply we would say praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed:

"Congratulations to the Lowell Sun. The courts have decided that a newspaper has a perfect right to indulge in the journalistic function of dramatic criticism and to express its unbiased opinion. This view of the case also confirms the somewhat popular notion on this subject."

The wilful murder of the colored postmaster at Lake City, S. C., has disgraced that state. Postmaster General Gary has offered a reward for the conviction of the murderers and another for the conviction of those who set fire to his house. The motive for the murder lay entirely in the fact that Postmaster Baker succeeded in securing the position over the opposition of white republicans.

LOWELL DOES NOT WANT IT.

The bill now before the legislature providing that the board of health shall have control of the office of milk inspector is one of considerable importance. We might be disposed to favor the measure had we not a milk inspector who stands foremost in his business in Massachusetts, who was appointed by Mayor Fifield some years ago, and has developed and enlarged his office into a separate and distinct department almost equal in its operation and its importance to the board of health itself. The people of Lowell who realize the importance of Major Allen's services as milk inspector will unanimously oppose the bill. Mayor Bennett in opposing the measure, represents the sentiment of the entire city.

NEW BEDFORD'S APPEAL.

The strikers at New Bedford, after a courageous battle of six weeks have issued an appeal to the public, stating that there are at present among the strikers about two thousand people who are on the point of starvation. This is a very serious situation, and one which should meet a generous response from the operatives of other New England cities. Lowell has done good work in aiding the strikers at New Bedford and will do much more in that direction. It is to the credit of the strikers that they have kept up the fight so long, but as yet there is no sign of capitulation on the part of the mill owners. The relief and support from without must be continued. A misleading statement in the form of a despatch has appeared in several papers throughout this state within the past few days stating that the business men of Lowell have refused to aid the strikers at New Bedford. The despatch is utterly false and misleading. The business men of Lowell have contributed very liberally for the relief of the New Bedford strikers, and they will contribute still more. In proof of this, we have only to mention the contributions by two insurance companies of fifty dollars each, the contributions of equal amounts by the Brussels and the Ingrain Carpet unions; with some equally large from other concerns, together with smaller sums ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars from various business men. It is true that the business men of Lowell have not organized for the purpose of aiding the strikers, but they have contributed individually all that could be expected at a time when they find business is generally dull and depressed. Furthermore, Lowell is not done contributing. The Central Labor Council is arranging a large benefit for the New Bedford strikers and the business men will help in making it a success.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Worcester Gazette—The spirit of '76 is as lively as ever. The terrible death of the Maine's seamen has only stimulated a desire to succeed them, and the recruiting stations are besieged with applicants. At the Brooklyn navy yard over 800 men appeared yesterday, in response to a requisition of 51 men. Evidently the opportunities for a cruise in times of peace are not the only incentives for enlistment. The men who are asking for arms and uniforms today, want to fight and not merely to parade.

Hartford Times—We suppose that Mr. McKinley and his friend, John Day, from Canton, Ohio, have got such a high fence built around the Hon. John Sherman, that he cannot "get out," but what is to prevent, we should like to know, the Hon. John Sherman from writing a private letter to somebody some day, which may involve humiliation and perhaps blow the whole administration "out of water?" It strikes that the indiscretion of Senor Dupuy De Lome was a trivial thing in comparison with the indiscretion which keeps John Sherman in the office of secretary of state.

Bangor Commercial—Senator Hanna refuses to obey the summons to appear before the senatorial bribery committee of the Ohio legislature. But in face of this contempt of the high authority summoning him is the undisputed fact that $1750 was paid over to a member of the Ohio house to persuade him to vote for Mr. Hanna for the senate, and this money is now held by a Cincinnati lawyer for the owner if he wishes to come forward and claim it. But if Mr. Hanna may defy the authority of the state legislature such a little matter as this bribe need give him no uneasiness.

Buffalo Express — The rumor of treachery and what not in connection with the Maine disaster, recalls similar rumors that were rife in Spain at the time of the Virginius affair. Two of Spain's most powerful battleships were then in New York harbor. It became necessary to make some slight repairs on one of them and the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard was requested to allow the craft to be put in the dry dock. The request was granted after the commander of the battleship had agreed to take off his guns and quarter his men in tents in the navy yard. When the man-o'-war was ready to leave the dry dock, a coal barge, which was passing through the river, sank in front of the dock, so that the warship could not get out. It was at once declared in Spain that the sinking of the coal barge was nothing less than a Yankee trick, and that no effort was being made to get the barge up and away. Of course, there was no truth in the assertions, but the anger of the Spaniards, nevertheless, was very great, and many days passed before it disappeared. It was necessary to remove the large barge piece by piece, and work as diligently as they could, the Spanish vessel did not get out of the dock until the war scare had subsided.

Kansas City Star—The activity which prevails in strengthening the coast defences of Boston is eminently proper. It is a town which is extremely rich in objects of interest which could never be replaced if they were destroyed. Faneuil hall and Bunker Hill monument alone are worth all of the money that may be expended in protecting Boston from harm.

Hartford Times — We do not take much stock in the London Spectator's story that Spain has a private assurance of the support of France in event of her engaging in war with United States. It is a very improbable story. The French seem to be looking for a good deal of trouble, but they do not appear to be looking for it in the right direction.

Boston Pilot.—The admirable thing about American diplomacy is the straightforwardness with which it acts. When all the arguments and remonstrances had been exhausted to prevent the sending out of the Laird Brothers' rebel rams, at the crisis of our civil war, a few lines penned on a visiting card by Abraham Lincoln settled the whole matter. They read: "Tell Adams to say to Palmerston that another 'Alabama' means war!"

Fine job printing done at this office.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

CHIEF VALUE OF GOLD.

Derived From the Law Making It Legal Tender.

WHAT IF IT WERE DEMONETIZED?

Deprived of the Fictitious Price Given It by Law, Gold Would Lose Ninety Per Cent of Its Present Value—Restore Silver to Its Ancient Right.

In the discussion of the money question that is now agitating the people throughout the length and breadth of the land the advocates of gold monometallism insist that we should have money that has intrinsic value, that the material on which the money stamp is placed should possess an intrinsic value equal to the money stamped upon it, that gold possesses this property and that silver does not, and for this reason they favor a single gold standard. Are the premises true? Has gold intrinsic value? If the premises are not true, if gold has no intrinsic value, then some other reason must be assigned for monometallism. The word "intrinsic" means international, inherent, not apparent or accidental, opposed to extrinsic. Now, the fact is, gold has no intrinsic value whatever. All commodities have certain inherent or intrinsic properties which tend to make the particular commodity more or less desirable, and to the extent that such properties influence the desire for their possession such inherent properties may enhance their value or ratio of exchange, but value itself is independent of and extrinsic from all commodities. If value were intrinsic, if it were inherent in a thing, it would not change or fluctuate.

In 1873 371¼ grains of pure silver were worth as much in all markets of the world as 23.2 grains of pure gold. Now they are worth only about one-half as much. Is it possible that the intrinsic value of one or both of these metals has changed since 1873? Certainly not. The intrinsic properties of gold and silver are the same now as they were in 1873, as they always have been, but their relative values when uncontrolled by legislation are subject to great fluctuations. Value is a relative term. Value is created by the law of supply and demand. The inherent or intrinsic properties of a thing may be of such a character as to limit the supply, and by limiting the supply may enhance the value or extrinsic circumstances may increase the demand, and by so doing enhance the value, but value always and under all circumstances is determined by the law of supply and demand.

There are certain properties in gold that make it desirable for certain uses independent of legislation, but gold derives its chief value from the fact that by virtue of law a certain quantity of it may be coined into a dollar, and when so coined is a legal tender and lawful money. If the demand for it as a money metal is increased, as it would be by the demonetization of silver, its value will be increased, while, on the other hand, if gold should be demonetized its value would almost entirely disappear. The stock of gold now in use as money amounts to something more than $3,500,000,000. There is enough in stock to supply the demand for use in the arts for 70 years. The artisan will not pay much for material that must be kept in stock 70 years before consumption. It is safe to say that if gold should be demonetized, if the fictitious value given it by law should be taken from it, 23.2 grains of gold would not bring 10 cents in the markets of the world, that 90 per cent of the present value of gold is fictitious and is caused solely by legislation.

Considerable space has been given to the discussion of the phrase "intrinsic value" because it has been so long and so persistently asserted by the money kings, and especially by the bold monometallists, that gold has "intrinsic value," that it is a "standard of value" and a "measure of value," that many people who have made no special study of economics have been and are deceived, and because no man can understand the true character and function of money until he realizes the fact that there is no intrinsic value in anything.

It is claimed by the gold standard men that if we restore the silver to its ancient right of free and unlimited coinage the United States would become the dumping ground of all the cheap silver in the world. If the United States should restore to silver its ancient right of free and unlimited coinage, there would be no cheap silver in the world. The reason why silver is worth less (measured by gold) now than it was in 1873 is because and only because of adverse legislation, and when the laws that discriminate against silver are repealed silver will resume its ancient place at the ratio existing prior to such adverse legislation.

Men tell us that we cannot legislate value into a thing nor out of a thing, but that value is controlled by the inexorable law of supply and demand. Now, while it is true that value is controlled by the law of supply and demand it is also true that anything which tends to increase the demand for a thing, the supply remaining the same, must necessarily enhance its value, and if the legislative demand is for the total supply, and if the legislative demand fixes a price at which the total supply will be received, it necessarily follows that the value of the commodity so fixed cannot fall below the price fixed. It might rise temporarily slightly above the legislative limit, but it could not by any possibility fall below it.

Republicans and Boss Rule.

The trouble with the Republican party everywhere is the boss system buttressed on the spoils system. So long as these systems shall endure it will pass the wit of man to "fix up some harmony" which will stay fixed.—Philadelphia Record.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

Many people gather thorns by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—dull dragging pain—general feeling of weariness—a sure evidence of kidney and bladder trouble. Take Utah Kidney Beans at once—they will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Utah Kidney Beans.

E. B. Samuels, County Clerk of Hickman County, Clinton, Kentucky, testifies, that he suffered for years with horrible pains in the back, kidney and bladder—was treated by many physicians—they gave him no relief—he got so that he could hardly stand alone—Utah Kidney Beans, he says, completely cured him. He gladly recommends them to all sufferers.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—Biliousness—Indigestion.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored to men who have spent out the fire of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1848. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Back Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
152 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleansing, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

200 bushel Green Mountain Potatoes $1.00 per bushel.
6 pounds Salt Ribs 25c.
Cabbage free this week only.

CENTRAL Cash Market
Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

You HaveStruck the RightPlace
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Tonight at 8 O'clock.
and Saturday Matinee and Night.

The Barnum of all attractions, grander and greater than ever. Now great big first part and burlesque.

Al. Reeves' Big Burlesque Co.

25 handsome women, 10 funny comedians, new company, all new features, elaborate and original scenery.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Eve'gs. and Wednesday Matinee, Feb. 28 and March 1 and 2.

Charles E. Blaney's Greatest Success,

A RAILROAD TICKET.

The reason why it is funny it is headed by Burt Haverly, who made Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" a success. The great comedy cast beyond criticism, and players who please. Nichols Sisters, the most celebrated black faced artistes in the world. Direct from their South African triumphs. Sherman Wade, the World's cleverest Acrobatic Dancer and Eccentric Comedian and other merited artists. Bright music, pretty girls and graceful dancers. Mechanical and artistic effects which we carry. Don't miss it.

SAVOY THEATRE

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 21.

BOSTON COMEDY QUARTETTE, Formerly the Monelo-Mason quartette. NIZARRAS, King of the Wire, the Elite Musical Artists, Milton—SILVER and SPARKS—Ada, in their new and novel German musical creation. KOPPE, Sensational Club Swinger. The manner in which this little gentleman manipulates the Indian Clubs is truly wonderful. Irene—JOY and CLAYTON—Estelle, the best sister act on the American stage, introducing singing, dancing and acrobatic and contortion work. BINGHAM, the Ventriloquist, with his funny mechanical figures and a wonderful reproduction of the sounds of Edison's Phonograph. During the act Mr. Bingham will smoke a cigarette while singing a song of rapid movement.

Four shows each day. Matinee 2.30 and Evenings 7.45 and 9.15. Popular prices. Balcony 10c, orchestra 20c. Ladies admitted afternoons for 10c. Seats free.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

THE GREATEST OF

HOME ATTRACTIONS.

The Popular Pease.
The Beautiful Brambacher.
The Old Reliable Gabler.
The Greatest of All—Steinway.

Among this illustrious assortment any one can make a satisfactory selection.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
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It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
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DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM

Instantly relieved and permanently cured when using Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure. True and tried, it cannot fail. A 25c. bottle at Goodale's, Ellingwood & Co.'s, and leading druggists convinces. Write Schoeffler Chem. Co., Newark, N. J., for pamphlet.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Dec. 22, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.27 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.31, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.33, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 6.50 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m., (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p.m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.

Last trip east for season Dec. 21.

† Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 7.25, ¶7.42, *7.45 *8.30, ¶9.15 10.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.30, ¶3.00, 4.25, ¶5.44 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.48, 6.38, *6.45, 7.04 7.30, *7.35, 7.33, *7.48, *8.57, ¶9.19, *10.59, 11.03, 11.42 a. m. 12.16, 1.41, ¶3.03, *3.52, 4.28, 5.22, ¶5.49, *6.32, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.21, 7.25, 9.18, *9.19 a. m.; 4.25, 5.58 p. m.

For Woburn, 7.25, 7.04, 7.53, 7.55, 11.00 a. m.; 1.30, 4.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 4.25, 5.58 p. m.

Note—*Express. ¶Via Bedford.

For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23 5.53 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.30 a. m.; 12.02, 3.01 and 5.12 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.40, 7.20, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.02 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.06 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p.m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.40, 5.40, †8.10 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.40, †8.40 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, †8.10 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.

† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,
217 Central St., Lowell.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
160 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

ALL PIANOS LOOK ALIKE TO SOME

But our stock was never better to select from. Our prices the lowest and terms you can make to suit yourself. Our expense is small and you receive the benefit. Chair, scarf and book free.

How's This?
Upright Piano, Chair, Scarf, Book,
$100.00.
$10 down and $5 per month buys it. We are over the Railroad National Bank and can save you money.

ESTEY
145 MERRIMACK STREET.
A. H. ROGERS, Manager.

DR. KELLEY
SURGEON DENTIST
OPP. A. L. & L. Washington Hall

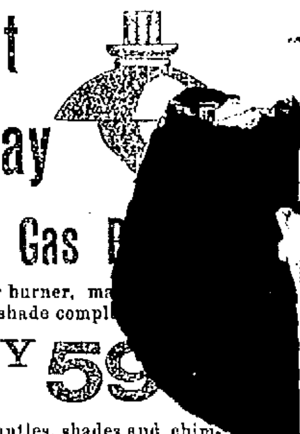
SPIRIT MEDIUMS
PALMISTS and HEALERS.

FRANCE BROTHERS are the only mediums who reveal just what you want WITHOUT ASKING QUESTIONS. Through a high power they bring you perfect success in love, marriage, divorce, sickness, business, reuniting separated, law suits, property, etc. Power equal five other mediums combined. No matter what troubles you, these generous and sympathetic young mediums are gentlemen who will help you, take no money if you are not satisfied. They tell the FULL NAMES of callers, tells who and when you will marry. Regular fee $2 to $5; for few days

50c. to $2.00

Hours daily and Sunday 9 to 8. Residence 79 Appleton Street, next to Post Office.

Light As Day
Acme Gas B
Price for burner, ma
ney and shade compl
ONLY 59



Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais

Artists' Materials
Of all Descriptions for
Oil, China, Water Color Painting
And Charcoal Drawing.

China for decorative purposes. Canvas stretchers up to 48 inches always in stock.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

AUCTION BY
J. E. Conant & Co.,
Saturday, Feb. 26, at 10.30 a. m.
At 223 Central street, Fiske Block. New Upright Pianos, Office Desks, Show Case, Music Books, Scarfs, Stools and other goods.

Three Money Savers
One lot of Youth's tapped soled Lace Shoes today 90c. a pair.
1 lot of Ladies' Shoes, in button and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.
1 lot Men's Shoes, congress and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.
J. J. LONERGAN
215 DUTTON STREET.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEORGE GOULD AT WORK AND PLAY.

His Application Is Intense, and Sometimes His Hours Are Long. Likes to Get His Coat Off and Sit In His Shirt Sleeves. Sometimes Taken For a Clerk by Visitors—Relaxation and Forgetfulness of Railroads and Telegraphs Every Day When He Starts For Lakewood. Furlough Lodge and Its Play Spells. Bicycling Through France.

By Oc

[Copyright, 1898.]

...o the clock at 10:30 every ...dle sized young man of ...ance, who seems glad the court o... its briskly into the tall, ...aster arrive... are comering on Broadhouse tender ...reet, New York, ups a gan their w... to the elevator man and morning. If ...to the car.

...ful young man's name is Important... ould, monarch by inherit- Lieutena... that may be surveyed in the deck ...n Union building and the prop...erties there controlled. He is one of the hardest workers in all New York.

On his shoulders, at 31, rests a heavier burden of financial and commercial responsibilities than was ever before borne by one of no more years. Just now this burden is heavier than usual by reason of the fight he is making with New York's rapid transit commissioners for permission to extend the Manhattan Elevated railroad lines. Should he win, his prestige in the world of affairs will be signally enhanced; should he lose, his defeat will be no greater than others before him have suffered. Undoubtedly he appreciates the gravity of the situation to the full, but there is nothing in his looks as he enters the elevator to indicate that he is worried in the least.

At the fifth floor he leaves the vertical railway, enters a door on which is inscribed "Missouri Pacific Railway Company," and, passing through a series of apartments that serve practically as anterooms, enters the modest sized inner office in which he earns his daily bread. There he throws off his coat, removes his cuffs, sits down at his desk in his shirt sleeves and plunges at once into business, for he knows full well that he has a stiff day's work ahead of him and none too many hours to do it in.

The morning batch of letters and telegrams is formidable, even after the less important ones, including most of those begging for money and other favors, have been sifted out by a discerning private secretary. But the chief spirit in the management of some 15,000 or 16,000 miles of southwestern railroads and the greatest network of telegraph lines in existence makes short work of his missives by wire and his missives by post. By the time 30 minutes have rolled around, or at most at the end of an hour, they are all got out of the way.

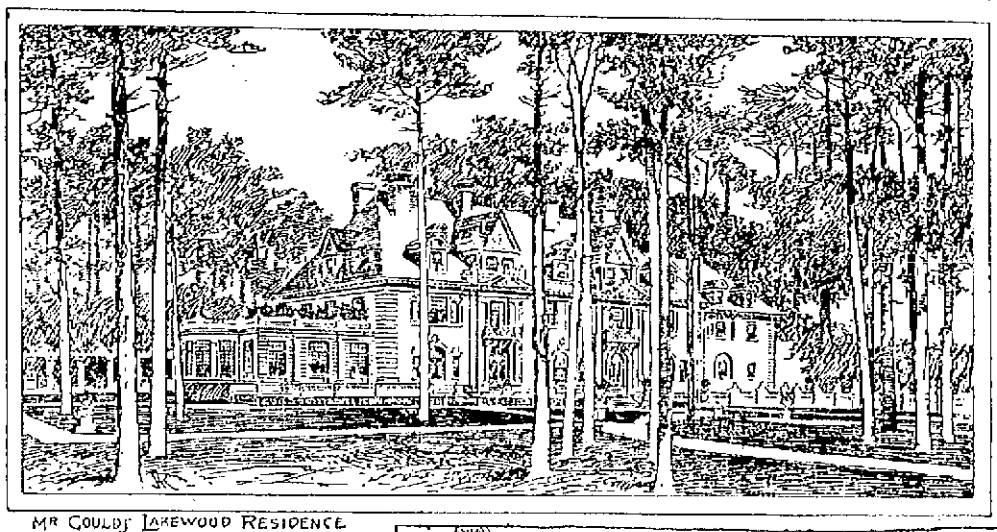
But it should not be understood that this is ever accomplished without interruption. Far from it. Nine mornings in ten he is broken in upon by the telephone before he has been at work five minutes. This does not ruffle him, however, for neither letters nor telegrams bring more important messages than those sometimes received over the speaking wire. He can manage a telephone conversation better than 99 men in a hundred. The attachments to his desk—which was designed and presented to him, by the way, by General Eckert, now and for many years president of the Western Union—include elaborate telephone apparatus by which direct communication with any long distance telephone station in the country may be made without delay or fuss.

When George Gould's telephone bell rings, he slips a metal hand receiver, exactly like those used by exchange operators, on his head, thus excluding every outside sound, and talks as quietly and naturally as if the person addressed were directly in front of him instead of perhaps a thousand miles away. He never wastes words. In the course of a recent half hour talk in his office between Mr. Gould and the writer the telephone bell jingled repeatedly. In every case save one the answer was made in a single brief sentence so quickly uttered as hardly to break the thread of our own conversation, yet at least two of the replies involved transactions amounting to thousands of dollars.

What remains of Mr. Gould's mornings after the mail is disposed of is given to callers, though naturally only the most important of these are admitted to his office. The policy of exclusion is prompted solely by necessity, however, and no one whose wants cannot be properly attended to by a subordinate is kept out.

Though he sometimes goes to the Lawyers' club, just across Broadway, he generally lunches at the restaurant in the Western Union building provided for the officers and directors of the Gould corporations. His midday meal is always simple and almost always quickly disposed of, for the afternoon has its directors' meetings, sometimes following one another in rapid succession till the close of the business day. Mr. Gould himself takes the chair at many of these meetings, and as presiding officer is a genuine hustler, his faculty for "transaction," as spoken of by some of his fellow directors, being decidedly unusual. And whether presiding or not his presence insures rapid accomplishment of whatever business is in hand.

It would take half a column in this newspaper to enumerate the various companies in which George Gould is interested as managing trustee of the family estate. The most important of these corporations, the Manhattan Elevated railway, the Western Union Telegraph company, the Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, International and Great Northern and St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad companies, are well known to the public. But there are literally scores of other corporations to which he must of necessity give more or less attention every day. How he does this no one but himself understands, and it is doubtful whether he could tell if he tried. His general plan involves the reception of a daily report from each. These reports are made out on blank forms devised or suggested by himself, each one containing absolutely no more than is essential to make the current situation clear. Some are examined at the same time as the morning mail, though others, which come in later, receive attention at odd moments between business calls and directors' meetings. No one is left over till the following day, and he never takes them home to Lakewood for examination.



MR GOULD'S LAKEWOOD RESIDENCE.

George Gould is decidedly democratic in his intercourse with his fellow workers in the Western Union building. He has a habit of doing things for himself and of going on his own errands whenever he can. It is not at all unusual for him when wishing to consult with or give directions to some one on another floor to visit that floor instead of sending a messenger or using the office telephone, frequently leaving his private office in a rush, without stopping to put on his coat. On more than one such occasion he has been taken for a clerk in his shirt sleeves by visitors in the building. Once when he was in an elevator, his pen behind his ear and his fingers smudged with ink, he was greatly amused by the talk of two fellow passengers, strangers in New York.

"I should like to see that young George Gould," said one. "They say he ain't no great shakes compared with the old man."

"So should I," said the other, "but I hear he's a regular la-de-dah, and that he thinks more about his yachts and his fox hunting and society than business. It's apt to be that way with the sons of rich men."

It is generally understood that George Gould never speculates, and this is strictly in accordance with the facts. He never buys and never sells, his chief object in life being to maintain and increase the properties under his charge by careful business management. An occasion arose last spring, however, when for a moment it seemed that an incursion into "the street" was imperatively necessary. He was sitting at his desk, absorbed in his morning mail, when his youngest brother, Frank, who had been watching the ticker tape, came into the office.

"They are pounding Missouri Pacific," he said, "and the stock has dropped from 19 to 14."

George ceased work in hand at once.

"If that isn't stopped," he said, "some of the small holders will be shaken out. That will not do at all."

Then after a little thought he wrote a few sentences on a pad and gave it to the brother.

"Put that on the wire, Frank," he said, "and see what effect it will have."

The message ran substantially as follows:

"Rumors that the Missouri Pacific railroad is to go into the hands of a receiver are utterly unfounded. Money to pay the interest due April 1 on the bonds is now in the treasury, and holders can have coupons cashed at ordinary bank rates on presentation at the company's office.

"GEORGE GOULD, President."

Inside of 20 minutes the stock was back at 19. It had not been found necessary to buy in order to protect the small holders.

There are occasions when the pressure of business is so great that Mr. Gould remains at the office until late in the day, just as there are times when he arrives early in the morning, but as a rule he starts for Lakewood promptly at 4 p. m. More than once he has been known to cut short a weighty business talk with the statement that he has promised to leave New York on the 4:30 train in order to join his boys in a game or to go out driving and must positively beg to be excused.

Unquestionably his practice of shutting off the pressure at a given time each day has much to do with his unusual ability to push things along while he is at work. And there is no doubt whatever that his habitual buoyancy of spirits and his abounding physical health are due in large measure to the fact that he begins to forget business cares the moment he leaves the office. He is ready to think of Lakewood and nothing else in the world by the time he steps aboard the ferryboat at the foot of Liberty street.

But, although he strives always to forget business when his day's work is finished, he never really forgets Lakewood during the hours of the day. That beautiful spot amid the Jersey pines is, in fact, his favorite topic of conversation whenever he can find the time to talk about it, and he keeps in his desk a little pile of proofs made from a half tone reproduction showing his recently completed residence from the point of view he likes the best to give to his friends.

"This view of the house," he said to the writer, "displays the southern exposure. The dining room, the living rooms, the library and the drawing rooms, those apartments which one uses most, are on this side, where the sunshine always falls except on cloudy, lowering days. No, the grounds about Lakewood are not yet entirely completed, but we shall cut no more trees away. We think it will be a very pleasant place by and by."

Mr. Gould evidently regards the Lakewood place as a permanent residence, and reasons that would bring about a change would need to be of great and pressing importance, although he still retains his town house. He is a generous contributor to many Lakewood institutions, including the Episcopal church of St. James and the Lakewood Country club, and he has helped build up the place in many other ways. His stables there and the cross country riding in which he takes part have often been described in the newspapers.

I asked the other day if his devotion to Lakewood had in any degree lessened his delight in Furlough lodge and the game preserves which surround it at the headwaters of the Delaware, on top of the Catskills, in Ulster county, N. Y.

"Not in the least," he replied. "We spend several weeks there nearly every summer. But Furlough lodge is a warm weather home essentially. How large are the preserves? Well, I can hardly tell you exactly. Let me see. We began with 500 acres; then we added 400, making 900, and quite recently we have purchased 2,600 or 2,700 acres more. There must be nearly 4,000 acres all told by this time."

His summer stay at Furlough lodge is among the most important of his annual recreations, but it is generally preceded by a little spring duck shooting on the preserves of the Maryland Gun club, of which he is a member, located on the lower reaches of the Susquehanna. He also fishes a few days every year in some of the more famous Canadian waters, and sometimes, when he is west on a tour of inspection over his railroads, he puts in a few days of shooting there. Residents of Jefferson City and vicinity have not yet tired of telling about the hundreds of grouse that fell to his gun in the fall of 1891. He is a good sportsman, and his wing shots are spoken of with enthusiasm by his friends.

"These diversions are all very well," he said the other day, "but I never get real rest save when I am cut entirely off from wire communication with the business world, and that is possible only on a sea voyage. Even then complete isolation can never last more than a few days, for the transatlantic trip is now rarely more than a week in duration.

"Some years ago we cruised up north in my yacht off the coasts of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador. Of course we had to put in for supplies here and there, and of course my business associates knew about where we expected to put in. And at every landing we found a package of telegrams waiting.

"Sometimes, in addition, we would see signals flying when cruising near the shore, indicating that messages had been received and were waiting for me. Of course we could not refuse to put in and get them, though I was more than once sorely tempted to do so, and for that reason my periods of absolute rest and freedom from care were brief."

One of the pleasantest holiday seasons he ever enjoyed extended through several weeks of last summer, when he was abroad with his family. Leaving the children at Paris in charge of trusted nurses and governesses, Mr. Gould and his wife undertook an extensive bicycle tour together through the south of France, attended by only two servants, a man and a maid, each of whom rode a wheel the same as their master and mistress. Mr. Gould is still fond of telling his friends about the pleasures of that trip. It reached into regions where American millionaires are never heard of and where the name of George Gould means nothing at all. Night after night the party put up at quaint provincial inns, and day after day they wheeled over smooth, hard French roads through sections inhabited by the simplest of peasantry. It is true that the telegraph was not there unknown and that ever and anon his attention was distracted from the seeking of pleasure and health by the reception of messages from America, but on the whole the experiment was a decided success and may be repeated at no distant date.

GEORGE GOULD AT HIS DESK

The territory embraced in the Furlough lodge preserve is of the wildest sort, abounding in rocks and mostly covered with a heavy forest growth. Very little is fit for cultivation—in fact, much had been sold and resold to meet the taxes before Mr. Gould purchased it—but it is beyond compare as a home for deer and other game. Its broken surface furnishes an infinity of beautiful views, and its streams form ideal breeding places for trout, bass and other game fish. Every year the number and variety of animals are increased, and every year the waters are restocked with thousands of young fry procured from the hatcheries. Every year, too, thousands of mature fish escape, so that the streams of more than one county below the preserves that had been fished dry by sportsmen and market fishermen now swarm with finny beauties, to the joy of many anglers.

It is one of Mr. Gould's chief desires that the general wildness of the property shall be maintained. Aside from the laying out of the grounds immediately surrounding Furlough lodge, therefore, no attempt has been made to embroider the beauties of nature. The solid winding carriage drive, miles and miles in length, by which almost every part of the estate may be reached, has been so constructed as to enhance rather than detract from the general effect. The building of this road involved the purchase of a heavy steam roller, one of the most expensive attachments to the place. None of the towns bordering on the estate is rich enough to own such a machine, but the inhabitants appreciate macadam roads at their full value and have not been slow to avail themselves of Mr. Gould's offer to allow any town to use his roller without expense whenever it was desired to improve the highways. Already some extensive reaches of first class drives have thus been provided where before there were only ordinary dirt roads, and before the Gould roller is worn out it will probably contribute many more miles of macadam to the Catskill region. Besides, it has established exceedingly cordial relations between the owner of the Furlough lodge preserves and his neighbors.

Having expended thousands in establishing and stocking the preserves, Mr. Gould naturally desires to reserve its pleasures and treasures for himself and friends. To that end he has surrounded the entire 4,000 acres with a barricade to prevent the escape of the game. And because of the good feeling engendered by the free use of the road roller and other mutual courtesies between him and his neighbors poaching on the preserves has been almost unknown to date.

There were two men, however, who declared with emphasis that no one had the right to say they should not hunt and fish where they pleased. George Gould might object to poaching if he liked and invoke the law if he chose, but they should pay no attention to his protests. This was brought to the attention of the Furlough preserves' superintendent, who warned them that they would surely be prosecuted if they poached. But they persisted and were arrested.

When the farmers of the vicinity heard about it, there was a grand rush to get on the jury in order to make sure of conviction. This was duly accomplished, and the men were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Of course the men thought the punishment a little severe, and so, too, did George Gould himself, for on learning the facts he urged the justice to suspend sentence on condition that the poachers promised to sin no more. After some hesitation the justice consented. The men were released and have ever since been ready to hurrah for George Gould. All the rest of the world might turn against him, but his mountain neighbors think he is just about right.

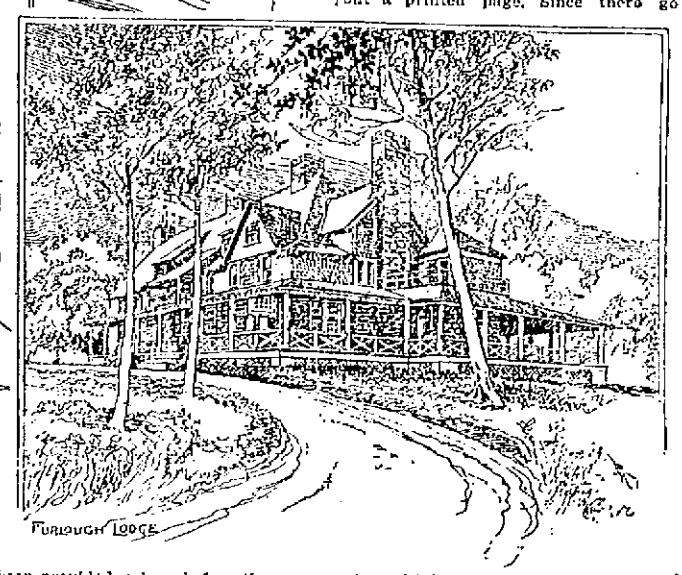
Furlough lodge itself is built of logs with the bark on. It was originally not more than a cabin, but year by year additions have been made until now it is really a spacious dwelling, with broad, pleasant verandas and many gables and dormer windows. It is located in a sightly spot, the view in every direction being charming, and since the last purchase, referred to above, all save the most distant prospects are included within the boundaries of the estate. It was solely to preserve the forest growth and so prevent impairment of the views that this purchase was made. A well kept lawn slopes away from the front of the lodge to the shores of Furlough lake, the largest pond on the preserves, and a favorite feature of the estate with Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their summer guests. Furlough lake fairly swarms with fish, and the poorest angler who is permitted to whip its waters may boast of his prowess with the rod and fly.

All the Gould brothers are now quartered in the Western Union building, Edwin Gould's business as a match manufacturer in competition with the Diamond Match company absorbs much of his time, but he gives attention to certain phases of railroad administration nevertheless. He has an office by himself. Both Edwin and Howard started in to take a college course at Columbia, but both gave it up before the time for graduation.

It was hoped by his brothers and sisters that the youngest son, Frank, could be induced to do what the others had not and go through the entire course. His desire to leave school and begin active life proved quite as strong with him as his brothers, however, and he left Columbia after taking the engineering course. He began his career in the Western Union building by learning the telegraph key, as his brother George had done before him, and is now an expert operator. He occupies a room in company with his brother Howard and uses the broad, flat topped desk at which his father used to sit.

George does not now use the key as often as he used to, the telephone having displaced the telegraph to such an extent that the fittings of his desk no longer include a sender and a receiver. But he has not forgotten how to send good Morse, and there are instruments in his room so near to his chair that he can write over the wire without inconvenience whenever he pleases.

DEXTER MARSHALL.



FURLOUGH LODGE

His Wonderful Memory.

Probably the greatest memory on record is that of that wonder of wonders, the late Dr. Hans von Bulow. He not only played all of Beethoven by heart upon the piano, but knew all the symphonies and practically the whole Wagnerian output of musical metal. It is claimed that so great was the mass of piano music which Bulow retained "within the book and volume of his brain," inscribed in mysterious hieroglyphics somewhere along the molecules of the gray matter constituting the cortex of his cerebral organ, that he could have played 25 piano recital programmes without repeating and without a printed page. Since there go about 2,000 measures to the hour and two solid hours to an ordinary Bulow programme this would represent 100,000 measures of music, or about 4,000 large pages, something like eight or ten thick volumes.

Even Bulow was outdone by Rubinstein, in the field of piano music at least, if we can trust the anecdote mongers, for it is claimed that in one session at St. Petersburg he played a series of recitals which exhausted the literature of the piano and embraced 1,000 distinct compositions. It is mentioned of Mendelssohn that on one occasion, the score of Beethoven's "Sixth Symphony" having been misplaced, he raised his baton and directed the work from memory. Mme. Patti knows 40 opera roles, and Daresi, the baritone, knew 80.

Trooping The Colors.

The "trooping of the color," to give it the precise designation, though the headline indicates the common expression, has been the occasion of a military display on the occasion of the sovereign's birthday since the time of George II (1727-60). The invention of this parade is attributed to the Duke of Cumberland, colonel of the First Foot guards. It is said that this commanding officer professed to be shocked at the uncertain gait and unsteadiness of his officers, who showed plainly that they had scarcely recovered from the night's orgies, the parade in those days being held at the uncomfortable hour of 6 in the morning. The duke therefore devised maneuvers that required each officer to march slowly and separately in a straight line to his post, the least irregularity being easily detected. The necessity for this test can hardly be said to exist at present, but the parade continues to be given with all the precision of the form in which it was first established.

The ceremony—one of pomp and splendor—is annually given with more increasing eclat and is regarded as one of the most magnificent sights in the world. It takes place at the Horse guard parade, Whitehall, and during the reign of Queen Victoria always, naturally, on May 24.

The guards, "in all their glory," being drawn up on parade, a company is detailed under the command of the senior captain as a guard for the colors. The two youngest lieutenants and the five senior color sergeants usually form the color party. The colors, which are usually kept in the regimental guardroom or the officers' mess, where there is always a sentry placed over them, are under the charge of the drum major, whose duty it is to see that they are kept in perfect order.

The guard for the colors marches up and form in open order, and the drum major, taking them from the sentry, uncases them and hands them over to the color party, they being accepted by the lieutenants. At the same time the guards and sentries are ordered to present arms, and the color party takes its place in the center of the company. Then they receive the order to shoulder arms and close order and move off "in fours" in the direction of the parade ground, headed by the drums and fifes, which are sounding an enlivening air.

The troops which have already formed into line at open order have their officers in front. The massed bands being in the center of the rear of the line, the commander in chief and his staff take their stand facing the center, at some distance in front of the line.

When the colors approach, the order is given to present arms, and every officer, including the commander in chief and staff, salutes and colors. Immediately the drums and fifes cease playing and the massed bands strike up the national anthem.

The color party then forms up at right angles on the left of the line, which goes through the movement of shoulder arms, and the bands move out in front, headed by the drummers under command of the senior drum major. They march up and down, playing patriotic airs and ending with a grand march. Then they advance to the color party, which moves off at a slow step, the troops again presenting arms, and the colors are carried along the entire line, the band continuing its notes of a grand march. They move around the entire square until they reach their old position on the left of the line, when the troops again shoulder arms. Then the commander in chief, riding along the line, inspects the ranks, after which a feu de joie is fired of three blank cartridges. This gunpowder salute, beginning at the right of the front rank, is carried along to the left of the line and back again along the rear rank to the right, and after each round the artillery booms seven times and the bands play a stave of the national anthem. After the last gun has been fired the troops again shoulder and present arms and advance in review order about ten paces, the band once more playing "God Save the Queen." When they come to a halt, they ground arms, and the commander in chief orders "three cheers for the queen." The entire body of soldiery remove their helmets and give a trio of resounding huzzas in the midst of the wildest excitement.

The ceremony thus being ended, the troops reform into column and march off, headed by their respective bands, the commander in chief reviewing them as they march past. The color party takes the sacred bunting to the charge of the sentry.

Upon their arrival at the barracks the troops usually receive a pint of beer from the canteen to drink the queen's health, though their own deserves it after the firing parade.

Its mourtree is apparently an uncouth expression, but in the Guernsey vernacular, relic of a Norman dialect, it signifies the militia review invariably held on that island to commemorate the anniversary of her majesty's birth. In former years only the insular force took part in the military demonstration, but in the past decade or two the garrison troops have joined in the celebration, and consequently the origin of the quaint phrase has lost obviously its proper meaning. In Guernsey, as in the sister island, Jersey, the day's programme is much the same, but from a picturesque point of view the military operations are conducted in the former on a site offering greater and better advantages for the display. The Belvedere field, where the review is held, is encompassed by the ramparts and batteries of Fort George—that elevated citadel commanding the ancient Castle Carnel—and a charming panoramic line of seacoast, confined to the east by the islands of Sark, Herm and Jethou. To the northward a glimpse of the dreaded Casquets rocks may be obtained, with the frowning coast of Alderney farther in the distance. The ramparts and batteries lining the Belvedere field on its three sides afford comfortable points of vantage for the sightseers, and under ordinary circumstances from 15,000 to 18,000 people congregate there to witness the striking spectacle, which has some features in common with the trooping of the colors at Whitehall.

ODD NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE.

There are 12,843 public school teachers in Massachusetts, most of whom have contributed something to the reputation for culture enjoyed by the Old Bay State.

St. Paul found in Athens an altar to the unknown god. And, according to a recent statement made by Dr. Reichel, the cult of the remote times represented by the vestiges of Tiryns and Mycene was paid to invisible deities. The empty throne and not the image of the god was worshiped. Dr. Reichel thinks that the "peplos" of the Panathenaic festival was laid on an empty throne occupied by the invisible presence of Pallas. He says that prehellenic worship was imageless.

The Army museum in Paris has just acquired a watch formerly belonging to the bravest of the brave, Marshal Ney. A history attaches to this watch, which was given to Ney by Napoleon. On the morning of Austerlitz, so says the tradition, Napoleon asked Ney the time. "By your watch," replied the marshal, taking it out of his pocket, "it is the hour of victory."

Jerusalem is now nothing but a shadow of the magnificent city of ancient times. It is about three miles in circumference and is situated on a rocky mountain.

Artesian wells have proved successful in New South Wales, the area within which underground water is found extending 62,000 square miles.

The Bosjesmans in south central Africa are exceedingly ugly and exist almost in a state of animalism. They dwell in holes, live on roots and reptiles and have very much the appearance of the ape. The Calmucks of the great Tartar family are, although more civilized, extremely ugly. They have short, fat noses, small eyes, high cheek bones and a protruding chin.

Aurelian's city wall along the left bank of the Tiber is to be torn down, as neither the Italian government nor the Roman municipality will repair it. It contains fragments of older walls, including, it is believed, part of the wall of Servius Tullius, and has been repeatedly repaired by later emperors and by some of the popes.

Paris has about 600,000 electric lights and London twice as many. More than half of Berlin's streets are now lighted with a gas glow light, perfectly white and five times as powerful as the old flame, and the lamps are being placed rapidly in the other streets, and the city, with a consumption of 10,000,000 cubic meters of gas, will have fivefold the light heretofore obtained from 17,000,000. The 10,000,000 oil lamps burned nightly in England cause 300 deaths annually and 163 fires yearly in London alone.

John de Saline bears the unique distinction of being mayor of the smallest city in the world. He is the chief executive of Benton, a beautiful little hamlet on the picturesque Meramec river, 15 miles to the south and west of St. Louis. There are less than 100 people in Fenton, yet it has been an incorporated city for more than 20 years, and during that time it has grown considerably. When it was first incorporated, there were less than 45 inhabitants in the place. It is the only city of its size, in all probability, in the world that is incorporated and has a mayor and a full quota of city officials.

The estimated population of Greater New York is 3,350,000.

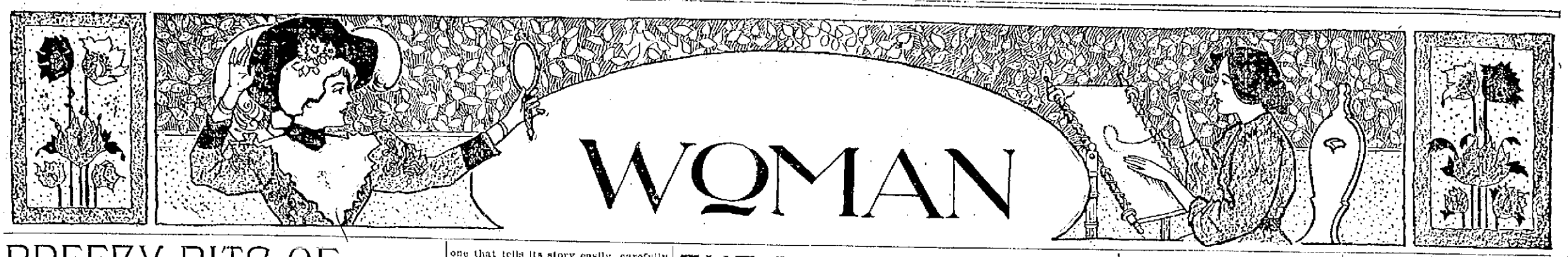
The newest cradles and rocking chairs are to be fitted with pneumatic and cushion pads on the bottom of the rockers to make them noiseless and comfortable.

Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

The German reichstag is said to be the cheapest of all the parliaments of Europe. Its total expenses for the current year have been only about $170,000.

The balance of trade between Canada and the United States is in favor of the latter by some $17,000,000.

Last year Greece was buying guns, but this year she has ordered 10,031 plows.



BREEZY BITS OF GOSSIP BY BAB.

PRETTY FRENCH ACTRESSES AND HOW THEY LOOK IN SWELL GOWNS—A WORD ABOUT THE MODERN NOVEL.

[Copyright, 1898.]

While the air is raw and cold and the ground still showing traces of the beautiful snow, as it is known in New York, the shop windows are filled with the daintiest, airiest and finest of fabrics—wonderful embroidered muslins such as were brought years ago from the mysterious countries beyond the seas, printed muslins such as Mary Washington wore, wonderful contrasts in color in the dainty cotton materials that seem to have belonged to the days of Marie Antoinette and Petit Trianon. And with it all they are so cheap! When our muslin gowns were brought by some traveling cousin from China, they were really worth their weight in gold. When domestic manufactures were unknown, a cotton frock was almost as expensive as a woolen one. But nowadays, when clever American girls draw the designs, when wonderful American looms weave the material, the beautiful, artistic fabric is within the reach even of the woman who has to economize.

She is the wise woman who buys her cotton frocks while it is yet winter. Why? Because she has her choice of designs and because she can get her material while it is yet fresh and before it shows the effect of passing through many hands. Then, getting the material so early, the wise woman can devote plenty of time to choosing her decorations and to selecting the modes in which her gowns shall be. Perhaps she has chosen a dainty white muslin with little dots thickly embroidered upon it. She goes to no pattern house for her design. A month ago there came to her from Paris some photographs of famous French beauties in their summer toilets, and it is these she will imitate. Her dotted muslin will be made after the fashion of that worn by Mlle. Yahne as she emerges from between two velvet curtains. The skirt is finished with three tiny ruffles, while the bodice has a tucked yoke and a corsage decorated with frills of valenciennes lace and insertion. The sleeves are glove fitting, but trimmed with the lace, while the crush belt and soft collar are of white silk. Chic? Immensely so. And yet while it is in the style it does not after a servile fashion imitate the gown worn by Dorothy, Gwendolen or Cynthia.

Another cotton is made after one of Anna Held's newest frocks. This shows a decoration of the dainty ruffles, edged with narrow lace, while a big white parasol is made—in the photo, at least—to seem a special part of the toilet. But it is her jacket of which the wise woman is proudest this spring—the jacket over which all Paris is raving. It is the dainty little coat worn by that wonderful beauty Marsy in her last new play. It is of bright red cloth, showing lapel facings of white, but the coat itself is so cut that, though it fits the figure, there is a certain laxity to the front which is an ingenious compromise between the bagging of the ubiquitous blouse and the severity of the classic jacket. Surely the wise woman could not choose three better models than those pictured, for the French actress, even on the stage, never goes to an extreme and always sets the mode. In England and America the actress imitates the ladies of the great world. In Paris the most artistic dressmaker brings all her genius to bear upon a toilet for the stage, since she is sure that it will be extensively copied by the most fashionable women. As a natural sequence the French actress seldom overdresses, and she takes a special pride in suiting her toilet to the exact time and place. When she is supposed to be the daughter of poor but honest parents, she does not come on the stage wearing a Felix dinner dress, but she thinks out what, under such circumstances, would be proper, and she assumes it. Who of us hasn't seen the exact opposite on the English speaking stage?

By the bye, to leave the stage, which few people are willing to do, do you realize that just about now everybody is taking to Delsarte again, and young women are black and blue from tumbling up stairs and tumbling down stairs and learning how to decompose themselves? That's an abominable word. But it's a received one. Decomposition, you must know, is the ability to become suddenly limp and then just as quickly to use whatever part of your body you wish in the most graceful way. One of the best Delsarte teachers announced before a class the other day that she could tell a southern woman the minute she entered a room and sat down. She claimed for her that she sits naturally and her limbs fall in easy poses. It seems unnecessary to say that after this was told I blushed. But at the same time I credited it to my natural indolence. According to this teacher, the great trouble with the woman of today is that she hurries. Every movement expresses her haste, and there is no time for grace. You know you can get to a place as quickly by walking well and evenly as by trotting and stumbling. It's funny how the novel of the day talks about the bearing of women. At the time that Mr. Henry James' novels were believed by some people to have a certain amount of interest all the women in them were "standing round." He made them stand and stand, with occasionally the privilege of leaning on a mantleshelf, until they fell into matrimony because they were so tired. Now, Ouida very complacently and very kind-

ly, too, lets her heroines rest among piles of cushions, while the heroes bring to them good things to eat and drink. In reality they are thoroughly at their ease. Miss Braddon had rather an inclination that way, too, though her majestic young women occasionally got up and walked across the room and served somebody with tea and so displayed their "well shaped hands and flashing rings." The Duchess invariably made all her young women wave large feather fans, which calls for a certain amount of muscular strength, and then she used to let them "sway" wherever they might be going.

This reads delightfully, but when you bring it down to absolute truth don't you think that a swaying young woman would look a little bit like one who was too full of—enthusiasm? The namby pamby young woman who nestles on somebody's shoulder and takes the stiffening out of his collar went out of vogue with Thackeray's Amelia, while as for the heroines of the various so called religious novels they simply walk into a room and sit down on the settee. I have often wondered what a settee was. Probably it will be like a comfortable sleeper in a parlor car. I'll discover it some day.

I have never been able to get over the conceit of the man who wrote "Ben-Hur." He said that Dickens would be forgotten because his people are common! Why, when "Ben-Hur" is being used to wrap up slate pencils people will be loving Little Nell, admiring David Copperfield, applauding the heroism of Sydney Carton and adoring the sweet womanliness of Bella Wilfer. I don't believe Charles Dickens and Thackeray talked that way about people who wrote books when they lived, yet here's a man who happened to make a hit with a book that had history as its foundation, and he throws mud at men who possessed the great gift of touching the heart and of drawing the pictures of living, breathing souls. Bother! Conceit may push a book, but it won't make it live forever. It may advertise it, but it can't make us love it. Each one of us may read it once, but when the heart is sad we don't go to it to be cheered up as we do go to those living, breathing people created by the two masters of novel writing in English. I never did see the use of writing novels to improve people. A novel, a good one, is like a beautiful piece of sunshine—it's going to bring joy to you. If you are well in mind and body, you appreciate it keenly; if you are ill, it comes to you just like the golden ray that peeps through your shutters and, brightening your abiding place, makes everything around you gladder. He who can write a good novel has done more than any other man to bring happiness to men and women. And a good novel isn't one that has 900 pages devoted to what the writer thinks about some much vexed question and 100 to the story, but it is one that tells its story easily, carefully and in such a way that it is like a series of pictures. It must be the panorama of life, and for the time you are the looker on.

The immoral novel is one of the undesirable products of today—the novels that analyze faith into nothing, that condemn man until one wonders how it was possible that God made him after his own image and exploit and make of worth a fool of a woman who considers it her business to remodel the world. I'm tired of it. This is a very good world if one will only take the trouble to look for the good things in it. I don't blame anybody for refusing to honor and respect such women as are pictured in the analytical novel of today. They talk, talk, talk, until you think that is the only mission they have. They regard motherhood as a burden, faith as a folly, humanity as a fraud. They complain of unfaithful husbands, of wicked children, of unsympathetic friends. But what have they done to deserve anything better? Thank goodness, most of these women are in books! Only a few of them are in the everyday world, and those few are not popular. Women can write idly exploiting a new kind of woman, but it's the old kind, the loving, sympathetic, gentle woman, who is popular. Men are wiser than they look, and they realize that if the heroine of the analytical novel were desirable as a companion she would have been discovered in Solomon's time. Instead, as the centuries have rolled by, men have gone on loving and choosing the gentle, womanly woman, and she's the woman he'll continue to select. I'm sure of this. Generalizing, he's honest and brave and kind, and he looks for a woman who will be congenial and who will bring into his life all the pleasant little womanly ways that he would miss if it were not for her. Oh, yes, I've so much belief in man that I know he will choose the right kind of woman!

Parenthetically, though, I must beg of him not to disappoint me and so go back on the good character vouched for him by

Bab

BAB'S TYPES OF PARIS FASHIONS.

Sadie Webb, Mail Carrier.

Talk about feminine independence! Where will you find a more convincing illustration than in Miss Sadie Webb of Porter township, O.? Sadie is the pride of the county, and she comes honestly by her reputation. Barely out of her teens for two years, she has personally discharged her duties as contractor on Uncle Sam's mail route No. 31,277, which takes in five thriving towns. Every day she drives 32 miles, making 192 miles per week, and before her four year term has expired she will have completed 26,861 miles.

It isn't many young girls who would shoulder such a contract and assume such daily responsibilities for such a period of their lives, but Miss Webb heartily enjoys her work and has managed to make a good living out of it. Besides carrying the mails for four postoffices, she buys all of the goods for four general stores located in the villages along the route that she has to travel. She also carries passengers and is a typical hustler in every way.

THE TELEPHONE IN SOCIAL LIFE.

A NEW SPHERE OF USEFULNESS FOR THE PHONE—TAKING THE PLACE OF THE MESSENGER AND TELEGRAM.

The telephone has become a feature of social life, finding a new sphere of usefulness. This is due in part to the reduction in the rental rate in certain cities. In Detroit and other places where there is competition with the Bell Telephone company, and where rental rates have been cut in half, a large clientage has been found in domestic circles. In St. Louis, where an opposition company is now laying wires and planning to give a service at less than one-half current rates, householders are among the chief subscribers.

Telephones are being rented for houses not for convenience in calling up the butcher and baker, but for social purposes. An investigation by railroad men showed that the decrease in railroad travel in recent years was caused by the long distance telephone. Society, too, is beginning to live at telephone speed. Engagements which were made once by personal calls or formal notes of invitation are now proposed and closed over the telephone wire. The young man who wrote a note of invitation and paid a messenger 50 cents for delivering it and bringing an answer now calls up No. 577 and says: "Hello! Is this Mr. Wallacefield's? * * * Is Miss Della at home? * * Oh, yes! Is that you, Miss Della? How are you? * * This is Andrews Allen. * * * Will you go to the Century theater with me Wednesday night? * * Yes, it's Sothern. * * Yes, his new play, 'Lady Ursula.' * * Thank you. I'll call at a quarter before 8. Goodby."

The transaction is closed in two minutes. Mr. Allen telephones the theater to reserve two seats for Wednesday night, and on his way home he stops at the box office and gets the tickets.

Or if it is a question of a "bunny," as a Welsh rabbit is known in some cities of the middle west, there is no need of sending formal invitations or setting the function for a future day. There is a series of "hellos," answered by busy young men in banks and insurance offices, followed by a series of similar conferences with young women at their homes. Behold at 8 o'clock of the evening of that day a select dozen gathered around the silver chafing dish disputing the amount of worcestershire sauce and mustard which shall go with a stated quantity of cheese and ale.

Or suppose an entertainment in prospect for a certain night and Miss Wallflower suffering for an escort or a chaperon. Some good friend, hearing of her predicament, rings up No. 1325. Will Miss Wallflower accept a seat in the carriage of Mrs. Goodheart and go with her to the ball? Miss Wallflower dries her tears as she gives an affirmative answer, and another tragedy is averted.

Of course the telephone in social affairs has its drawbacks. However closely Jack and Edith may be closeted with their own particular telephones, they can never be sure that a crossed wire will not give an unfeeling stranger the benefit of their confidences, and it is not encouraging to sentiment to have an alien voice cry in your ear: "Get off the wire with that dadblamed talk! Here, central, give me the Hyrcia Ice company quick!" And there is always central who may be relied upon to take a lively interest in her clients' affairs whenever calls are few and she has a moment to give to them. And there, too, is the uncertainty in the recognition of voices which may lead to awkward complications. How is one to know when a joyous voice floats over the wire with "Are you going to be at home this evening, Miss Becky?" that it isn't that tiresome Beaker man, to whom Sarah has orders to give the stereotyped "Not at home" reply.

It is odd that the telephone companies did not see long ago the advantage of working up the social feature of the telephone. It is a business that builds itself. If one family has a telephone, every other family in that "set" is going to demand one. Every young girl in every family is going to find that the girl who has a telephone at her elbow fares better in social matters than the one who has to depend on the old forms of communication for making social engagements. So in cities where the telephone has become a factor in social life every father of every young girl finds his life made a burden until his house is supplied with the desirable adjunct.

At the old rate of telephone service it was not practicable for a great many men to have telephones in their houses. In New York city, for instance, it is all the average man can do to support a telephone service in his office at $200 a year. But where service is down to $24 a year, as it is now in some cities, the problem is simplified. Two telephones at $24 each are much less expensive than one telephone at the old rate of $100 or more. This fact will give Miss Bud an unanswerable argument in favor of a home telephone—an answer

which her father will find it difficult to evade, for it is a fact that some business men prefer for personal reasons not to have telephones in their homes and their offices as well. Possibly it keeps their wives too closely in touch with their movements.

There are now about 850,000 Bell telephones in use in the United States. The number of opposition instruments in operation is comparatively small, though in many towns of Michigan, beginning with Detroit, the opposition, with its low rates, has driven the Bell company partly or wholly out of business. If the use of telephones in homes becomes general, as it is certain to do with the reduction of rates to $2 a month, the number of telephones in use five years hence will be not less than 1,500,000—probably many more. The greengrocer and the butcher will find them a necessity since their customers will all have them.

Marketing will be done by telephone. Engagements will be made by telephone. The domestic economy will be revolutionized. In time the use of telephones will become so common that a woman about to give an entertainment will not think of having invitations mailed to her friends. She will send a list to the central telephone station, and at an hour appointed her house will be put in communication with the homes of her dear 500 friends, and the invitation will be extended personally in her own voice. There have been practical experiences already with sending news by telephone to regular subscribers, distributing music by telephone and transmitting sermons to invalids over the wire. In time, as society grows and social duties become a greater burden, there will be calling by telephone, and Mrs. Thingumbob on her day to receive will sit with her ear at the instrument all afternoon and hold brief conversations with her friends as they ring up one after another. The conversation of the average afternoon caller in a big and busy city is telephonically brief, and remarks on the weather are as interesting at long range as they are at close quarters. We live at higher pressure every day. With the aid of the telephone we may condense twice as much into 24 hours.

JAMES R. SANDERSON.

A Woman County Physician.

Waukesha county, Wis., is soon to enjoy the novelty of having a county physician of the gentler sex. This woman is Dr. Maybelle M. Park, who was elected by the county board of supervisors after a spirited contest, her opponents being three male physicians of most conservative antecedents and practice.

Miss Park was born at Dodge's Corners, a little village in the southern part of Waukesha county. Miss Park was graduated from Carroll college, in Waukesha, and then attended the State university, where she received the degree of bachelor of science in 1891. The ensuing autumn she matriculated at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and graduated in the three years' course. She then took the Pennsylvania state examination, one more dreaded by the young M. D. than any other college ordeal. After she had passed this examination with distinguished success she opened an office in Philadelphia and also began a course of study in the Postgraduate School of Homeopathics. She received from this institution the degree of H. M. (master of homeopathics), after which she located in Waukesha.

Dr. Park, at a recent convention in Madison, read a paper on the subject, "Does the Professional Woman Need the Ballot?" and in commenting on this a local paper said, "She is a charming woman, with a voice of great sweetness, and her paper was a strong one."

"I am not a 'new woman,'" she said in a letter lately written to a Chicago friend. "I love the so called old ideas of womanhood and motherhood, but I want genuineness, earnestness and knowledge, together with sweet refinement." Again, "I have not given my age, for it is unnecessary, and it is less than the number of years when one has gray hair or is supposed to know the ins and outs of life."

Cured His Wife of Gadding.

Husbands in New Haven have a very effective method of curing wives of the habit of "gadding around." One man named Bates, who was afflicted with a gadding wife, essayed to cure her by locking her up in a room. He was driven to this act because his helpmeet was rarely home when she was wanted, and in consequence he seldom had a well cooked meal or a tidy house to come home to. Instead of having a family row, he thought he would lock her up so that he would know where to find her when wanted. He fitted an iron barred and padlocked door, and every day before leaving the house he locked his wife in. This was done day after day.

Soon the neighbors began to miss Mrs. Bates, and there was much speculation as to the cause. When the neighbors went to the door to call, there was no response to their raps, and the house seemed deserted. This seemed remarkable, for there was a time when Mrs. Bates was seen abroad every day. Finally the mystery was explained. The neighborhood was startled one day at the sight of Mrs. Bates leaning out of a third story window of her house shouting for help. Soon a group of neighbors gathered, and to them the woman related a startling story. She claimed that for six weeks her husband had kept her locked up in her house and under no circumstances would so much as give her the liberty of stepping outside the door in his absence. She had stood the treatment as long as she could and had decided to rebel. The excited neighbors told the police the story, and in a few minutes an officer was sent to investigate. He found the woman's story true. The door of her room was fastened with a huge iron bar padlocked to the door casing. The police sent at once for the woman's husband and made him unlock the door and remove the bar and padlock.

A Silk Season.

Some of the new spring goods are simply charming, and, judging from the lavish display of silks, the summer of '98 will be par excellence a silk season. Organdies, mulls, swisses and dimities come in the most delicate tones and shades, while piques are seen in all the delicious colorings of Scotch plaids, and are therefore the most pronounced novelty of the season.

The newest shirt waists for summer wear are made severely plain, all the fullness centering in a puff in the front, the sides being drawn down to fit the figure closely, while the sleeves are decidedly small and are gathered into the armholes, with but scant fullness on the shoulders. Plaids, piques or striped cheviots are the top notch of style in these useful garments, and when such patterns are used are invariably cut on the bias.

WOMEN AS TOREAD...

American women would... cult to imagine one of th... arena where bulls are ... make a Spanish holiday... are. Three pets of th... Spain are women—one ... other two Germans. ... the Spaniard, is a matad... are toreadors. It is the ... Piedros to finish the fier... It has been tormented and ... the others. She is a handso... of 23 and has been in the ... since she was 17. When first she ... known her intention of entering t... arena, there was a howl of protest, but she persisted, and when she made her first appearance she was showered with flowers. Since then she has been in the ring once every month and on several occasions has been more or less injured. Great danger is incurred by matadores when giving the quietus to a bull, because the savage brute generally makes a last desperate rally. In this way Dona Piedros has been face to face with death more than once.

Her two competitors are the Pretel sisters, Lola and Angelica. Pretty blonds, scarcely out of their teens, they are brilliant and daring riders. Their exploits in the bull ring have been the themes of Spanish poets, they are the pets of the populace, and for their achievements in the arena they receive great financial reward. They were originally circus riders. Their manager, being struck with their equestrian ability, determined to make bullfighters of them. He took them to Seville, where there is a school devoted to the fine art of killing a bull. There the two girls killed a stuffed bull three or four times a day until finally they were allowed to practice on a live bull. From that they were graduated to the ring proper and quickly won renown by their daring.

Dona Piedros wears a divided skirt when in the ring, while the Pretel sisters wear the regulation man's bullfighting costume. The former does all her work on foot, while the latter two ride horses.

How Royalty Danced In Ballet.

Many of the members of the English royal family are known to take a keen interest in the drama, some of them even delighting to take part in theatrical performances. As far as is known, however, they have never indulged in ballet dancing on their own account. It was different, however, in the days of Henry VIII, for that jovial monarch of the many wives actually encouraged his daughter, the Princess Mary, to appear before the court as the principal dancer in several ballets and pantomimes. When the princess first appeared in one of these ballets, she wore a black crape mask, in the character of an Ethiopian princess, but she soon became emboldened, and freely took her part as a dancer in the court balls and pageants.

Princess Mary appeared before the French embassadors at Greenwich palace in the spring of 1527, with five of her ladies in waiting, disguised in Icelandic dresses, and the contemporary chronicles inform us that, with six lords in the costume of the same country, she "danced lustily about the hall." At another banquet and mask, before the same embassadors, the Princess Mary issued from a cave with her seven women all appareled after the Roman fashion, in rich cloth of gold and crimson tinsel. Their hair was wrapped in cauls of gold, with bonnets of crimson velvet, set full of pearls and precious stones. Mary and her ladies then danced a ballet with eight lords.

An Indiscreet Queen.

In connection with the stories of Bismarck's enemies among royal ladies the following anecdote, which has never been publicly related, may now be printed: Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III of Holland, was too great a friend of Emperor Napoleon III, Empress Eugenie and of France generally to take kindly to the great chancellor. Before the big war of 1870 and probably some time after the Luxembourg squabble there was an international exhibition in Amsterdam, which the queen visited.

She was conducted over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said:

"Now your majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany."

"Ah, Bismarck!" she cried with some glee.

The member stood aghast and never repeated this rash exclamation. The "greatest enemy" he had to exhibit was not, of course, Bismarck at all, but only a very much enlarged reproduction of either the phylloxera or the Colorado beetle, which at that time did a great deal of harm to German agriculture.

How to Keep Young.

The ever youthful appearance of the members of the dramatic profession is a constant source of surprise to the public at large. The reason for this is not so much in the material necessarily used in making up, which obliterates to a certain extent the natural wrinkles of the skin, while it lubricates and nourishes it, but it is due to the change in the expression of the various emotions which every part or impersonation demands. This causes the actor to bring into play all the muscles of the face. By using them equally they all maintain their firm consistency and strength, and none wastes away from disuse. The result is that the skin is kept stretched and tense over the face and does not fall into hollows.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Mrs. Anna M. Marcotte, the wife of Captain Marcotte, U. S. A., who is retired, is one of the brightest journalists of the south. She lives in St. Augustine, Fla., and amid the antiquities and beauties of that storied old city finds inspiration for romances and sketches which fill up the morning and evening hours of the summer. During the winter season Mrs. Marcotte publishes a meritorious little sheet of social gossip. She has a wide acquaintance with notables of many cities of this country and of Europe, and her drawing room teas are a meeting place for the artists, writers and fashionable folk who pass the winter in old St. Augustine.

Mrs. Bradley Martin's fondness for titles is amusing the English people. She has been entertaining a large house party, and, following the custom, had a label on each bedroom door showing the name of the occupant. But she carried the matter to extremes by having on the door of her little grandson's nursery the usual card, bearing the high sounding title "Viscount Ullington."

Mrs. Hannah Gould, who, with 64 other women, has been traveling for several weeks toward the Klondike, intends building a hospital and mission house at Dawson City. Many of these women are trained hospital nurses.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have presented to the city of New Orleans a large, full length portrait of Stephen R. Mallory, who was naval secretary of the Confederate states. The painting has been hung in Memorial hall, New Orleans.

Miss Emma Brooke, the English woman who is the author of "A Superfluous Woman," has written a new novel, which will be called "The Confession of Stephen Wharshare."

Chinese women belonging to the nobility permit their nails to attain the length of 18 inches. The nails are protected by long silver cases of exquisite workmanship.

Mrs. Susan E. Wattles, the Kansas pioneer who died the other day, was the widow of the famous Augustus Wattles, the close friend and coworker of John Brown in the "underground railway."

THE LIVES IN JEOPARDY

The City of Haverhill Had a Hazardous Experience.

Gas Supply Turned Off, Then on—[P]olice Captain Averted Disaster b[y] ... Grocer's Suicide—Three Mas[ted] Oc[...] Schooner Collided.

[...] Mass., Feb. 26.—Through a Key Wes[...] the entire gas supply in the court of [...] shut off at about 10 o'clock aster arrive[...] remained in that condi- house tende[...]nutes, when the operator gan their w[...] turned the gas on at full morning. B[e]tween 20 and 30 minutes. Important [...] Ryan of the night watch at Lieuten[...]adquarters saw the folly of the deck[...]ing and ordered the supply shut [...] giving explicit orders not to have the service resumed on account of the danger of asphyxiation in the numerous houses where gas is consumed. He feared that many of the occupants had retired for the night with lights burning in their rooms. These having been extinguished when the first shutoff was made through mistake, the houses would become filled with escaping gas in case the supply was not stopped. The captain does not anticipate serious results from the short time the residents of the city were in danger.

A new man had been placed in charge of the gates, and it is supposed on account of his not being familiar with the working the supply was turned off from the night channel through mistake. The superintendent of the company is of the opinion that serious results would not follow in private residences even if the cocks had been wide open during the time the gas was escaping.

SUICIDE OF A GROCER.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Frank H. Sleeper, senior member of the firm of S. S. Sleeper & Co., wholesale grocers of this city, committed suicide by sending a 38-caliber revolver bullet into his brain in his private office in the building occupied by the firm on India street. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where he died.

It was generally known among his business associates that he was suffering from trouble with his head. To some of his more intimate acquaintances he had spoken of the trouble, and remarked that he would take a rest as soon as he got the affairs of his firm adjusted. It seems that about a month ago Rufus A. Flanders, for years a member of the firm, retired from partnership, and this naturally led to an entire rearrangement of the business of the house. This work fell largely upon Mr. Sleeper as the remaining member, and, in his state of health, it was more than he should have undertaken.

THREE-MASTERS COLLIDE.

Boston, Feb. 26.—After a most trying passage of over two weeks, the three-masted schooner S. M. Bird of Rockland, Me., was towed up the harbor yesterday afternoon. Captain John Merrill states that he sailed from Philadelphia Feb. 9 with 742 tons of coal. From the very start the vessel's progress was hampered by contrary gales and heavy winds. Thursday night, when between Highland light and Race point, a three-masted schooner approached very quickly, and it was soon seen that a collision was inevitable. The outward bound vessel struck the Bird on the starboard quarter with terrific force, cutting her down to within one plank of the water's edge, and demolishing rails, stanchions, bulwarks, davits and boat. The other vessel was the Isaac T. Campbell, Captain Stevens, bound from Weymouth, Mass., to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of guano. The Campbell lost her jibboom and headgear.

MAINE GRAND ARMY.

Lewiston, Me., Feb. 26.—In the Grand Army convention Friday the voting for department commander proceeded under great excitement. Mr. Southard had 211; Mr. Roble, 158, and Mr. Snipe, 17. Governor Roble made it unanimous in an eloquent speech.

Other officers elected included: Senior vice commander, Stanley Plummer, Dexter; junior vice commander, I. W. Emerson, Lewiston; medical director, John H. McGregor, Montague; department chaplain, J. W. Webster, Newport.

FIVE VESSELS ASHORE.

South West Harbor, Me., Feb. 26.—The worst storm of the season prevails here. Five vessels are ashore at the head of the harbor. One of these, the Forest Belle, Captain Wood of St. John, N. B., from Boston for Weymouth, N. S., with a general cargo, is in a bad position and will probably go to pieces on the next tide. The crew has escaped.

SOLDIERS TO BE VACCINATED.

Essex Junction, Vt., Feb. 26.—All the soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen have been ordered to be vaccinated at once. It is believed to be on account of warlike conditions, and the possibility of being ordered to Cuba, where smallpox is prevalent.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Fall River—Fall Rivers, 14; Pawtuckets, 5.

In New Haven—New Havens, 6; Wallingfords, 3.

In Waterbury—Waterburys, 6; Hartfords, 2.

CREW WITHOUT FOOD.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Captain Goodwin of the four-masted schooner Eleazer W. Clark, which arrived yesterday morning from Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar, reports that on Feb. 9 he spoke the British bark Deva (of Liverpool), Captain Teasdale, bound from Lobos de Afuera for Havana. The vessel had been out nearly four months, and her store of provisions was completely exhausted. For 36 hours before the Clark fell in with her, her crew had been without food and suffered much in consequence. Captain Clar. furnished the British vessel with a supply of provisions sufficient to last him the remainder of his passage.

"A STITCH IN TIME."

New York, Feb. 26.—At Willett's point precaution is being taken to make the East river entrance to New York invulnerable. A line of torpedoes will be anchored so close together that it may be made impossible for a hostile vessel to cross without being blown up. The engineers have arranged to have batteries located at each end of the line so that in case an apparatus should be used by the enemy to sever the connecting wires and break the circuit, the torpedoes could still be exploded from either end of the line.

The channel is already protected from the Willett's point shore to the center of the channel by two groups of submarine mines. Each group consists of 22 torpedoes, 44 together containing 120 pounds of giant powder. The armament of the fort consists of two 10-inch and one 7-inch disappearing gun. There are also 8 and 10-inch mortars which will throw shells any distance up to five miles.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETY.

Boston, Feb. 26.—The 17th annual reunion and banquet of the New England association of Beta Theta Pi took place last night. Ninety representatives of the New England chapters attended. Charles T. C. Whitcomb was toastmaster, and the following responses were made: "Myths of the North," William T. Pattengall; "At the Bar," Albert H. Washburn; "Songs of Today," Samuel W. Foss; "Beta Patriotism," John L. Bates.

At the business session these officers were elected: President, Frank E. Baird, Boston university; secretary, George F. Wales, Amherst; treasurer, C. L. Howes, university of Maine. An effort will be made to have the 1899 national convention of the fraternity held in Boston.

A WARPED RAIL.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 26.—The Plant System and Atlantic Coast Line Florida special vestibuled train, between St. Augustine and New York, was brought to a standstill on a burning trestle near Waycross, 100 miles south of Savannah, by a warped rail yesterday. A sudden shock caused the death of Mrs. Horton of Yonkers, N. Y., 65 years of age, and threw the remaining passengers into a panic, but all escaped with slight bruises. The flames from the burning trestle communicated to the coaches, and the fire spread rapidly. The train crew assisted the passengers from the burning cars.

A JUMP FOR LIFE.

Louisville, Feb. 26.—When an alarm of fire was sounded in the picking department building of the National tobacco works the employes began to make their escape in an orderly manner, but George Tischendorf, foreman of two floors, and John Packham and William Semple remained too long in the burning building and were forced to jump for their lives. Packham and Semple sustained injuries which will probably result in their death. Fourteen hundred men, women and children are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NINE LIVES LOST.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26.—Fire broke out on the first floor of a tenement house at 2:10 this morning. Before the firemen could be of assistance the flames spread so that nine persons were burned to death, seven being members of the Knickmeyer family.

MOODY ASSAILS DINGLEY

Charging Him With Discrimination of Various Kinds.

Large Appropriation for the Rockland, Me. Harbor—Reed and Dingley Push the Job Through—Corbett's Right to a Seat Disputed.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Representative Dingley of Maine had an uncomfortable hour during the session of the house Friday, due to very direct insinuations that, whereas he posed as a believer in the most rigid economy, he was a thorough opportunist and was not above using his influence as a leader for the benefit of his district while opposing similar efforts when put forth by his colleagues.

Mr. Moody of Massachusetts opened the attack during the consideration of the sundry civil bill by uttering a protest against some of the members of the house getting "in out of the wet" in the bill, while others were to be exposed to the economy which was to be imposed upon the country. He believed the bill should contain only appropriations to meet money due or to be due under contracts, and objected to favoritism. Only a few weeks ago, said he, the coast of Massachusetts had been strewn with 30 wrecks, and many lives had been lost. The improvement which should have been provided for Boston harbor might have prevented part of this loss. He refused to stand on the floor and submit to the suppression of the river and harbor bill.

CONGRESSMAN W. H. MOODY.

At this point Mr. Moody created a sensation by directing his batteries upon the appropriation of $360,000 carried in the bill for the Rockland, Me., harbor. As Rockland is in the district of Mr. Dingley, the members realized immediately that Mr. Moody was making a thinly veiled attack upon the Republican floor leader. With great sarcasm he called attention to this vast appropriation for an insignificant harbor on the Maine coast. The village and harbor, he said, could be buried in the harbor of Boston. Until last year the maximum appropriation for Rockland had been $40,000. Suddenly last year the work had been placed under the contract system, and $300,000 had been appropriated. He read from the hearings before the appropriations committee to show that only about $100,000 of the appropriation of last year had been expended.

Mr. Greene (Pop., Neb.): "Whose district is Rockland in?"

Mr. Moody (waving his hand): "I do not care to state, but we all know." (Great laughter on the Democratic side). Continuing, Mr. Moody declared that if appropriations for harbors in proportion to their importance were provided in this bill on the scale of this appropriation for Rockland, there would not be a dollar of the revenues left. "I am ready to submit," he declared with great vehemence, "to a regime of rigid economy if such is necessary and to submit to honest leadership, but I for one propose to rebel against such discrimination." In closing, Mr. Moody gave notice that he would ask the house to strike out this appropriation.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) expressed his amazement at the magnitude of the appropriation for Rockland under the circumstances. It had not been the practice of the house to appropriate for works for which contracts had not been actually let, and he denounced the policy proposed in the bill as ruinous. That and other items in the sundry bill should be stricken out and all members should be on an equality. The congressman warned the members that if they permitted the sundry bill to become a river and harbor bill by indirection, all hope of economy on river and harbor bills would be lost.

Mr. Cannon defended the bill and declared that the river and harbor items in it had been investigated with more care than any since the contract system had been inaugurated. Personally he did not champion river and harbor bills, and did not want to be held responsible for them. The gentleman from Ohio had always been an ardent advocate of river and harbor bills, and had been instrumental in passing some of the largest bills ever passed.

"They were always fair," interrupted Mr. Grosvenor.

"Some of the most vicious bills ever reported," replied Mr. Cannon, "came from the river and harbor committee while the gentleman was a member of it. From 25 to 35 percent of the money carried was worse than thrown away. Yet the gentleman attacks me for bringing in a bill providing for expenditure of money upon projects I never approved. I can read between the lines. I can put the shoe on the gentleman and show where it pinches. If all these appropriations are stricken out I will say 'Amen.' Will he?" (Great laughter).

"My congressional district is not asking for a dollar," interposed Mr. Grosvenor.

"Then you have got it all in," returned Mr. Cannon.

"There never was a dollar spent in my district."

Mr. Dingley then took the floor. He displayed considerable feeling in replying to the insinuations of Mr. Moody. He explained first that the appropriation for Rockland was not important. The improvement contemplated the erection of a breakwater and the construction of a harbor of refuge, "precisely such a harbor of refuge as is contemplated at Sandy bay, in the gentleman's own district," said Mr. Dingley. Already $250,000 had been appropriated for Sandy bay. The work at Rockland, Mr. Dingley continued, had not been placed under the contract system at his suggestion, but by the river and harbor committee upon the recommendation of the board of engineers. Personally he cared nothing about it, and he said emphatically that he repudiated the intimation that personally he had interested himself in it, or had asked for it. He appealed to the members of the committee to bear him out when he said he had not made to any of them an intimation or a suggestion on the subject. His personal wish, he said in conclusion, was to see the appropriations largely reduced, and if any of them could properly be cut down or eliminated entirely he would be glad to co-operate in that work.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Cannon, members of the appropriation committee, stated that Mr. Dingley had never said a word to them concerning the appropriation. The former said a member might as well allege that the chaplain of the house had lobbied for legislation as to intimate that the gentleman from Maine was going about interesting and besieging committees for projects for his own district.

CORBETT'S RIGHT TO A SEAT.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Henry W. Corbett's right to a seat in the senate from Oregon was under consideration by the senate for five hours. Mr. Spooner concluded the speech which began Thursday in favor of Mr. Corbett, and was followed by Mr. Teller, Mr. Allen and Mr. Turley, with speeches in opposition and Mr. Turner in favor of seating him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President Dole of Hawaii returned to Honolulu Friday afternoon.

In the fight in San Francisco last night between Ryan and Green, Ryan won in the 18th round.

Louisa S. Darling, 79 years old, was instantly killed on the tracks of the New England railroad at Oxford, Mass. The body was cut in two.

The British Liberals gained a seat in the house of commons by the election of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, by a majority of 489 votes over Viscount Emlyn, the Unionist candidate. The vote was: Fitzmaurice, 5624; Emlyn, 5135.

Sunday, March 20, is set apart by the general officers of the W. C. T. U. as a special memorial day for Frances E. Willard. It is already a red letter day among the white ribboners, being "prohibition day," the birthday of General Neal Dow.

It is stated that the report relative to an effort being made to secure alleged letters purporting to have been written by the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the rejection of the arbitration treaty, has no basis of fact whatever.

In the senate yesterday Mr. Gallinger introduced a joint resolution providing for the erection of a statue to Daniel Webster, to be presented by Stilson Hutchins of Washington, and the resolution appropriates $4000 for a pedestal. It was laid on the table.

A Providence jury gave a verdict for $13,375 in the case of Nellie E. Judge against the Narragansett Electric Lighting company. Mrs. Judge's husband, a Western Union lineman, was killed by a charged guard wire which had come into contact with the lighting company's wires.

One of the largest trusts formed in years has been organized by Chicago men under the name of the American Hay company. The organization, when completed, will include more than 100 of the largest shippers and buyers of hay in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The capital stock is $5,000,000. A tract of land near Buffalo is to be purchased as a site for an immense warehouse.

REVIEW OF TRADE

The Narrowness of Profit Complained of.

DUN & CO. GIVE THEIR ACCOUNT OF OUTLOOK.

A Very Large Shipment of Boots and Shoes.

New York, Feb. 26.—Foreign possibilities, according to Dun & Co., have much affected speculation and caused hesitation in some large business operations, possibly accounting in part for a check in the rapid advance of wheat; but industrial production continues larger than ever, a few more works being added to the active list, with a decrease in the number of hands on strike and renewed evidence that the volume of business is larger than in February of any year. Nor is there any symptom of a senseless craze based on rising prices. The legitimate export and home demand presses closer to the capacity of works, and though there is no flighty advance in any line, and in all narrowness of profit is a matter of complaint, new business for this dull season is unprecedented.

It is not the season for much improvement in textile manufacture, but the cotton branch has gained by the closing of the strike in one of the Fall River mills, and by addition of some works at the south. The woolen manufacture meets many cancellations, especially in goods sold early without definite price, but is doing more than ever at this season, though new business in the higher grades of worsteds and woolens is not particularly encouraging. Sales of wool are slow, with weakness in clothing, amounting to about two cents decline from the highest point, indicating that mills have at present abundant stocks, but some are selling foreign wool in order to take supplies of other qualities. In goods of medium and low grades the demand continues large. The silk manufacture shows a remarkable increase during the last six months, having imported raw material far in excess of consumption in any year, at a rate of 120 percent above the imports in the last census year.

Shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been much the largest ever known before in February, and many heavy contracts have been made, 250,000 to 300,000 cases, the latest reported prices being a shade lower than a week ago, and slightly lower than a year ago, though leather is 5.2 percent higher, and hides 17.9 percent higher.

Failures for the week have been 233 in the United States, against 296 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 50 last year.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Susie A. Abel, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George L. Mussey, of Lowell in said county, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said county of Middlesex, on the first day of March, A. D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

The Enemy Is Ours?

The grippe usually leaves the sufferer in a very feeble condition, with a persistent cough and other premonitory symptoms of pulmonary affection. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly administered at the beginning of an attack of grippe, will forestall that dangerous enemy to life—consumption. Mrs. Maggie Tulga, Ironton, Ohio, says: "It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had been a sufferer from the grippe for a week, I tried a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking it, was completely cured of the dreadful cough and disease. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

A Newsboy of Eighty.

The oldest "newsboy" in the world celebrated his birthday recently in Joliet. His name is Orsanis Page and he is 80 years of age. He is a local character and proud of the fact that after eight decades of life he can still get up at daylight to make his rounds with the morning papers and spend the rest of the day in shouting the latest editions through the streets of the city.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL:

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

it's a death tap at your life door. If you knew it you wouldn't neglect such a cough.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a simple remedy but it acts like magic in all cases of throat or bronchial trouble. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. JOHNSON, Esq. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1810, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

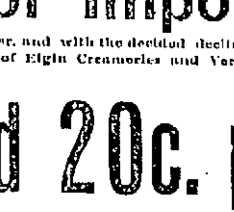
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

SEWING MACHINES

We are anxious to sell balance of stock before the Bicycle Season opens, and to move them quick have marked all Sewing Machines on our floors at cost prices. It will pay you to call early, as the present low prices will last only 10 days.

We sell cash or credit and take old machines in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET



Notice of Importance

We are overstocked with Butter, and with the decided decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 23 and 25c. We will also offer 120 five pound boxes and 150 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 25c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 20-3.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

THIS WINTER

has not been severe and consequently we have a large amount of

RUBBERS

which we must turn into cash. In order to do so we will sell Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots at $2.25, Ladies' Rubber Boots (best quality) at $1.25, Men's Low Rubbers at 40c, Ladies' Low Rubbers at 15c., Children's Low Rubbers at 10c., Men's Hand Sewed Goodyear Welt $3 Shoe at $2.50, Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined $3.50 Shoes at $2.50. These are not job lots, but are regular goods. They are in all styles and sizes. We also have a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Box Calf at greatly reduced prices. All prices. Other goods are correspondingly reduced. This is to be the biggest sale yet.

UNION SHOE STORE

J. D. HALEY, PROP.,

38 Gorham Street, Opp. Post Office.

MALTOX

as a blood builder, there can be nothing better. At all druggists. 50c.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at 5 ... Mass. Corp. ... has been a boarding house for years and is located near the corporations.

DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,

Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 567-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

228 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits $20, his $30 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $21. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 CENTRAL ST.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON ST.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

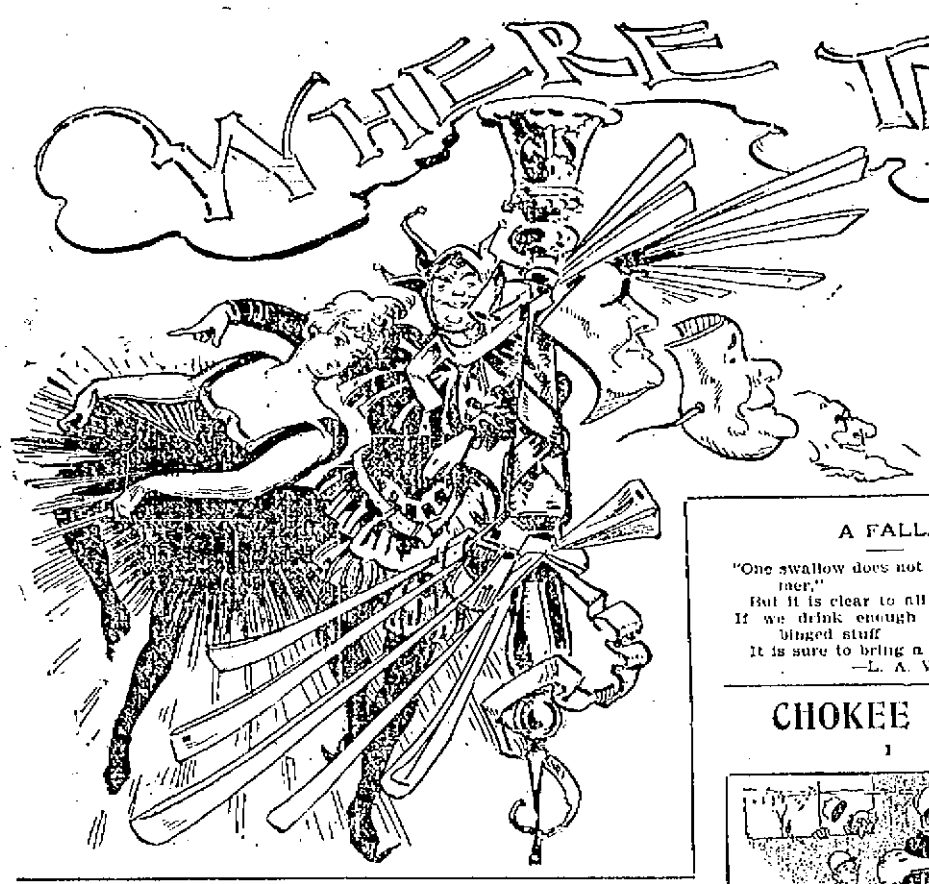
Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

70-82 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN



A FALL.

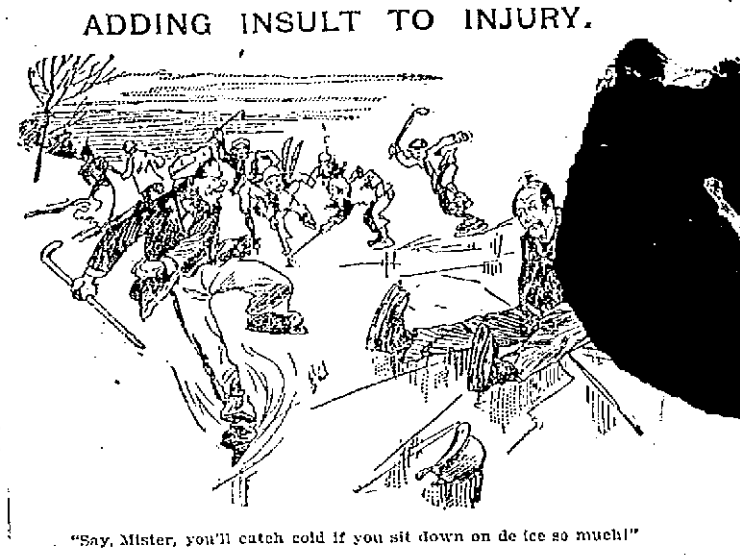
"One swallow does not make a summer,"
But it is clear to all
If we drink enough of the dad-blinged stuff
It is sure to bring a fall.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

BUT ARE THEY ALL DEAD?

Oh, the troubadour sighs as he takes his guitar,
And of yesteryear's snows is inquiring;
But he's sadder by far when he warbles: "Where are
The people the crowd were admiring?
Where once there was glory, the echoes are still;
There is silence from cellar to dome;
Where are Weyler, Dave Hill,
Jim Corbett, Queen Lil,
Pop Anson and Senor de Lome?

"Oh, the road to Hasheen's a curious way;
Down hill when you first strike the track;
But it's might hard pulling, the knowing ones say,
When you're bringing your bicycle back.
Newcomers are trying the places to fill
Of the many who, banished, must roam—
Like Weyler, Dave Hill,
Jim Corbett, Queen Lil,
Pop Anson and Senor de Lome."
—Washington Star.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.



"Say, Mister, you'll catch cold if you sit down on de ice so much!"

CHOKEE BILL THE BURGLAR AND HIS PET SNAKE.

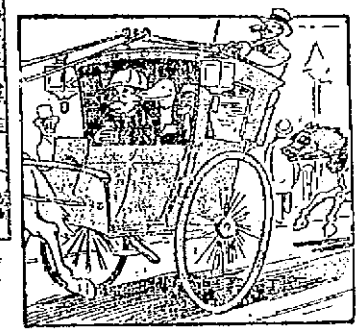
Dear Mr. Edditter—We've 'ad more trouble wiv Sooperfluous, the snake—we corls him Sooperfluous 'cos 'e ain't wornted. We sets orf wiv 'im the other mornin ter try an sell 'im ter "Barnum an Bailey's."

It wos a long way darn ter Ollinpia. So we tikes a bus.

Orl went well till Sooperfluous 'e stawted hein familliarlike to a lidy. She 'wornted 'im chucked out, but the conductor sed, "No; 'e'll paid 'is fare an wos only playful, an some people wos too pertic'ler."

But when Sooper 'appened ter grab the conductor by the loose part of 'is trowsis an made 'im tear out a gentleman's whiskers through a-clingin ter 'em ter save 'isself—

'E said as 'e wornt goin ter 'ave 'is bus made inter no menagerie, an we 'ad ter get orf.



At lawst I carls a bloomin 'ansom an 'eld Sooperfluous outer sight down beside me while I told the blamed cabby where ter drive us.

But we 'adn't gorn 50 yards afore Sooper pushed 'is face outer the trapdoor of the cab an larfed right in the cabby's face, an the cabby 'e flopped darn that there quick 'e nearly bust a blood vessel. Your 'umble CHOKEE.

FUNNY FRENCH JUSTICE.

IT'S ALL RIGHT ZO LONG AS SHE DOESN'T HIT HIS ZOLA PLEXUS.

A HAPPY HOLDUP.

Who says we're safe? Why, ev'ry day,
Here in the crowded city,
I am beset in broad daylight
And plundered by banditti!

They wear no masks, nor do they choose
An alley or a byway,
But barefaced, both, and bold as brass,
They stop me on the highway.

They're not unkempt nor poorly clad,
Nor starving for their dinners—
Those footpads who waylay me thus,
Nor are they hardened sinners.

They do not scowl with beetling brows,
But both before and after
They hold me up they fill the air
With merry peals of laughter.

And I laugh too. Indeed, I own
My artist's eye it tickles
To see this pretty pair of rogues
Relieve me of my nickels.

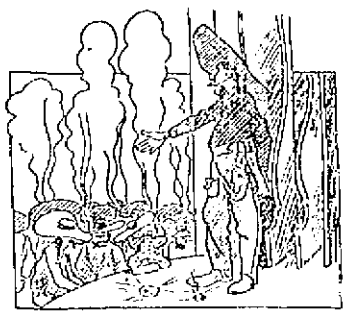
Good sooth, 'twould disappoint me sore
Each day, when home I'm nearing,
If from the gate I chanced to miss
Two rosy robbers peering,

Who rush out when they're sure 'tis I,
And where's the heart could lock its
Doors 'gainst these little ones who wait
To go thro' papa's pockets?
—Boston Globe.

APPROPRIATE.

"Where shall we spend our honeymoon—
That time with rapture laden?"
And as she sat upon his knee,
"In Lapland," said the maiden.
—New York World.

AT A KLONDIKE PERFORMANCE.



Stage Manager—De enthusiasm of de gents is most laudable, but as six members of de comp'ny is now injured seriously and several more is nursin minor wounds from bein struck, de audience will kindly refrain from throwing any more nuggets on de stage!—New York Journal.

OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Prospective Purchaser (of suburban swamp land)—The ground must be very low here.

Enthusiastic Real Estate Agent—It looks that way to you on account of the price I'm putting on these lots.—Chicago Tribune.

SPEAKING BY THE CARD.

"I want you to make me a newmarket coat," she said to the dressmaker.

"But it isn't the prevailing fashion to have lengthy wraps."

"I don't care. I am invited to a whist party, and the gentleman who is to be my partner told me to be sure not to forget my long suit."—Washington Star.

ALL HONORABLE MEN.

General Frog—Tell ze truth! Mon Dieu! Nevaire!

Maitre Champagne—Upon what do you base your refusal, monsieur le general?

General Frog—Sacre! Ze honaire of ze French armee is at stake, monsieur!—Philadelphia North American.

THE LOSERS.

Askins—Who got the worst of the sparring match last night?

Thuggers—De crowd. — New York World.

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Amy—Isn't that a small shoe, dear?

Maud—Yes, dear—for the foot!—Boston Traveler.

NEW WAY TO SETTLE TAXES.

The following letter from one friend to another was intercepted recently:

"Dear Jim—I understand that my taxes air due, and I've nothin ter pay 'em with. But I have asked a friend of mine ter shoot the tax collector fer me, and of he succeeds it'll postpone my payment. I don't want him killed outright, but jest 'laid up,' as it were." — Chicago Times-Herald.

ANY WOMAN CAN DRIVE IT.

De Jones—I've found a certain kind of a nail that my wife can hit every time.

De Brown—Impossible! What is the name of it?

De Jones—Thumbnail.—Pick Me Up.

BLAMELESS.

Teacher—You are accused of striking Jim.

Boy—Oh, teacher, I didn't do a t'ing to him!—New York World.

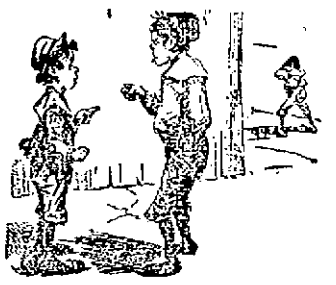
NOT IN IT WITH HIS.

Old Farmer Jones (who has been to a local cattle show and seen a horselesscarriage for the first time): "Mosher carsh may be all very well (hic), but they can't find 'er way home by 'emselves!"

STRATEGY.

She ordered several expensive dresses and hats and told me when the bills reached the old man. I spoke to him the same day.—New York World.

A PARADOX.



Billy—Did ye make 'im dry up?

Jimmy—Ye bet! I soaked 'im!—New York Journal.

NO TROUBLE AT ALL.

Kind Old Gentleman—Why have you had trouble with this poor little boy?

Johnny Eastside (haughtily)—No trouble at all, mister. I done him up with one hand.—Brooklyn Life.

UNCLE EBENS WISDOM.

"It's hahd," said Uncle Eben, "foh er man ter excuse a boy foh bein as foolish at 18 years ob age as he wuh hisse'f at 25."—Washington Star.

A FEBRUARY SONG.

Fair February first—
Month of St. Valentine and Cupids sweet!
(Of all hard times I think these are the worst—
And there's that note to meet!)

Month when the winter's snow
Melts from the icy ruin of the rose.
(Bills upon bills, and grasping greed, I know
That mortgage will foreclose!)

When all the light kissed hills
Give to the world their coronets of green.
(Lord, what a flood of millinery bills!
What can the women mean?)

When from the thrilling throats
Of birds the pent up melodies arise.
(Who would have thought the interest on those notes
Would grow to that great size!)

When, in her sad distress,
Earth seeks the spring to soothe her sorrowing soul.
(Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness"—
A province at the pole!)
—Atlanta Constitution.

ONE OR THE OTHER.

"I wish I could remember what Lobelia told me to order when I came down town this morning," said Mr. McSwat. "It was either a tea set or a settee, but which one of the two I can't call to mind to save my life."—Chicago Tribune.

A TERRIBLE PLOT.

Captain of the Third Avenue Rangers: "De plot is simple enuff, me doughty men. We first murder de proprietor ob de candy store, loot de place, kill de cop if he molests us and carry off de swag!"

A NEW PNEUMATIC DRESS FOR SKATING.

—Nuggets.

AN ARTIST IN HIS LINE.

"What are you waiting for, dear?" asked Smithby of his wife as she lingered in the cafe after they had eaten.

"I would like to interview the chef and get his recipe for making that clam chowder without using any clams."—Detroit Free Press.

TOWN BOOMING.

Smith—I see that a coffin factory in Cincinnati has assigned.

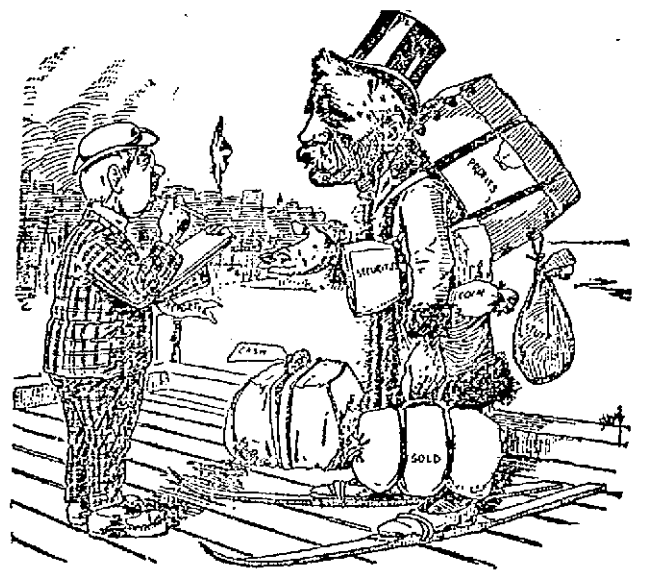
Jones—Yes, and the newspapers there are booming the town on the strength of it. They claim the death rate is so small there that there is no demand for coffins.—Chicago News.

NO TERRORS FOR GEORGIE.

Next Door Neighbor—You are welcome to all the turkey dressing you want, Georgie, but aren't you afraid you'll eat too much and be sick?

Visiting Boy—No'm. We're faith cure people over at our house. I'd like some more dressing. — Chicago Tribune.

POOR NANSEN!



He did have a hard time traveling in America carrying all that stuff!

b... Oc...

Key Wes... ...EET, Overseer in Law- the court of ... Who Has Accepted a after arrive... Rhode Island. (See house tende... Page Four.) gan their w... morning. I... important ... Lieutena...

...S' SCALPS VALUABLE.

deck... ...oma Cattlemen Offer a Reward of ... $25 Each to Exterminate Them.

The Oklahoma Live Stock association has determined to exterminate if possible the wolves that infest the ranges of Oklahoma and annually destroy thousands of dollars' worth of cattle. The association offers $20 each for the scalps of full grown wolves and $10 each for scalps of whelps. The total value of a full grown wolf scalp is $25, as the commissioners of Woodward county pay a premium of $3 and the scalp has a market value of $2.

It might seem that killing wolves would be a lucrative employment, but as a matter of fact the difficulty of catching the wolves is so great that the profits are not large. The range wolves are powerful animals and can easily kill the biggest steers. They first attack a steer by "hamstringing it" and then tear open its flank to reach quickly a vital part.

There is a noted gray wolf that is a source of constant trouble to the cowboys on the Diamond K and Chain C ranges in this county. He is so old that he is almost white, and when a dead steer is found the cowboys can tell by the manner in which it has been hamstrung whether it was a victim of the dull fangs of the ancient marauder. Many attempts have been made to kill him, but he has always escaped. The wolves are so wary that it is very seldom that the cowboys can kill them even with poison.—St. Louis Republic.

A KLONDIKE SUPPER.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union's Novel Entertainment at Astoria.

One of the most amusing and novel entertainments of the season was given on a recent evening in Fischer's hall, in Astoria, Or., by the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union. On entrance to the hall two runners, for Skagguay and Dyea respectively, dressed in the conventional miner's outfit, hailed the newcomer and vociferously told the merits of the Chilkoot or White pass route. The back part of the room was filled with snowclad mountains, among which these passes wandered. At Dyea sat a miner before his tent, baking his bread. A little farther on a miner had fallen by the way. Over him was the legend, "He didn't get over the pass—cause, intemperance."

At Dawson City a dinner was ready at the El Dorado restaurant, and considering the reported scarcity of food at Dawson it was exceptionally fine. Hot clam chowder, baked beans, cold meats, pie, biscuits and coffee might well make the gold seeker forget the toil of the journey. Altogether it was a Klondike supper well worth the excellent patronage it received.—Daily Astorian.

A Shakespearean "Barker."

In Wellington, Kan., the other night, Thomas W. Keene played "Richard III," and between the acts John Haughey, a local student of Shakespeare, arose in his place and explained to the audience just what Mr. Keene had said and done in the preceding act and forecasted what he probably would do in the next act. This innovation proved successful. A Shakespearean "barker" henceforth will have to be carried by all first class tragedy companies which play in Kansas.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WOMAN WHY—You have sallow skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations? Why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the effects? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. 10c. for 40 doses.—61.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

By virtue of a license issued to me as administratrix of the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said County, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1898, at five o'clock in the afternoon the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased, to wit:—A triangular piece of land, containing about 855 square feet more or less, with buildings thereon situated on the northerly side of West Third street in said Lowell, being the same premises conveyed to said James Casey by Charles Callahan, June 7, 1879, recorded with Middlesex No. District Deeds, lib. 133, fol. 16. Ann Casey, alias Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of James Casey.

JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney.

From Yesterday's Second Edition.

HON. JOSIAH G. PEABODY

Lowell's Old Ex-Mayor Passes Away

HON. J. G. PEABODY, Died February 25, Aged 89 Years.

At the Fine Old Age of 89 Years and Two Months—Was One of Lowell's Most Prominent and Respected Citizens—Sketch of His Useful Career.

Hon. Josiah G. Peabody, Lowell's oldest ex-mayor, died at his home on Wilder street about ten o'clock this forenoon at the age of 89 years. 2 months. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and had resided in Lowell since 1824. He was mayor in 1865-66, and in 1873.

Josiah Greenough Peabody was born in Portsmouth, N. H., December 21, 1808, the youngest child of Josiah Gaines and Edna (Greenough) Peabody. He was educated in the district schools of his native place until the age of 12 years, when he went to Haverhill, Mass., to an uncle and worked on his farm, attending the district schools in the winter months, afterward completing his education at the Atkinson academy.

In 1824 he came to Lowell and learned the builders' trade with John Basset, serving five years and a half. He afterwards worked for different parties, and in 1832 helped to build the Merrimack House and Central Block, the first four story building erected in Lowell.

In 1833 he started in the jobbing business for himself and continued until the fall of 1838 when he spent the winter in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1840 he returned to Lowell and purchased a grocery store on Chapel Hill, and remained in this business for three and one half years. It not proving suitable to his taste or inclination he resumed the trade of building in which he continued for a number of years. Among some of his contracts are the building of the Savings Bank on Shattuck street, the Kirk and Lee street churches, two mills for the Boott corporation and two for the Massachusetts corporation. In 1852-53 he built the Taunton hospital, in 1854 the Wamesit mills and Varnum school house, and in 1856 the postoffice and custom house in Gloucester, Mass.

From 1844 to 1855 in company with Edward Fifield, he was engaged in the manufacture of sashes and blinds on Dutton street, where he continued until his retirement from active business life in January, 1856.

He was formerly a democrat until the repeal of the Missouri compromise. This measure was the means of changing his political faith and he became a republican and has served his party in many positions of honor and responsibility. In 1857, he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature and in 1859 and 1860 was in the Common Council of this city. In 1865-66 he was honored by the citizens by being chosen Mayor of the the city of Lowell, and likewise in 1872. He was in the government eight years and during that time missed but one meeting of the committee.

Mr. Peabody was a member of the Oberlin lodge, I.O.O.F., and has been connected with this order for 52 years. For 24 years he has been president of the Merrimack River Savings bank and was a trustee of Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., and a member of the Old Residents' association. He was also a member of the school committee in 1874-75.

He attended the First Universalist church on Hurd street and was its oldest living member.

In 1832 he became united in marriage to Susan Copeland of Beverly, Mass. She died in 1869. Six children have been born to this union; Mary A., in 1834; Baldwin T., in 1835; Morton N., in 1840; Edna A., in 1842; Frank B., in 1845; and Florence in 1848. The latter died in the same year.

Mr. Peabody has won a deservedly conspicuous position among the business men of the city. As a public servant and the chief executive of the city, his views were marked by conservatism and soundness of judgment. He always took an active interest in every measure of reform tending to promote an economical and business-like administration in public affairs, and his zeal in the promotion of the city's best interests has been very marked. He won the confidence and esteem of all classes of citizens, irrespective of party or creed.

It is the general verdict that Captain Peabody died of old age, his vital forces having been completely worn out for some time past.

MAYOR BENNETT ACTS.

Mayor Bennett ordered the flag on City Hall, to be floated at half mast out of respect to Ex-Mayor Peabody, and when he learns the time of the funeral, he will call a special meeting of the city government to take action upon his death and arrange for attending the funeral.

WAR IS IMMINENT

All Parties in Spain Want It.

EXCITABLE NEWSPAPERS URGING SPANISH GOVERNMENT

To Strike First and Decisive Blow.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, Feb. 25—The reports received from the United States to the effect that public opinion is becoming more excited owing to the impression that the explosion on the Maine was not due to accident are "re-stirring popular feeling" here and the conviction is increasing in ministerial circles that the worst must be expected. The government has no choice if the United States adopts a threatening attitude, for the prospect of war is popular with all parties and the more excitable newspapers are urging the government to take steps to enable Spain to strike the first and decisive blow.

THE VIZCAYA DEPARTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York., Feb. 25.—The Vizcaya is making preparations to sail and will depart from the harbor this afternoon.

SENATOR PROCTOR LEAVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Feb. 25.—Senator Proctor expects to leave on the Olivette for Havana tonight.

MANGROVE STILL AT HAVANA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, Feb. 25.—The light house tender, Mangrove, is still here and the board of inquiry continues in its usual session today. It expects to leave here tonight or early tomorrow for Key West. After the Mangrove leaves, the public generally will be excluded from the official vessels. The Fern will then be the only government vessel in the harbor. The divers are still at work.

A Desperate Woman.

Experts in insanity tell us that when anyone goes insane, frequently their whole nature is reversed. They do and say exactly the opposite things to what they would do in their sane minds. A mother whose mind breaks down under extreme nervous tension may turn upon the one object in all the world most precious to her—her baby.

The terrible nervous tension under which many women live and suffer because of some weakness or disease of their sex, keeps them on the very verge of insanity. The constant drag and drain upon the complicated and delicate organism affects the whole nervous system and works upon the brain with an almost irresistible madness.

Thousands of suffering women have been literally saved from the insane asylum by the timely influence of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the one perfect and positive specific for every derangement of woman's special organism. It is a scientific and permanent cure for those severe, chronic, complicated cases which doctors usually consider hopeless. It is the only medicine of its kind devised by an educated and skilled physician.

Mrs. Sarah E. Rains, of Dayton, Cass Co., Mo., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, writes: "It was in the winter of 1890 that my sufferings commenced. It was close to my time of confinement. I took the grip, and that with the labor pains all went to my head. I suffered dreadfully, and when I gave birth to my little boy I kept getting worse. I doctored but nothing did me any good. I had nervous spasms and was delirious—Oh, no tongue can express my sufferings. I was advised by a lady to try your medicine and I did. I got one bottle of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I had taken two-thirds of the medicine when it commenced its work. I began to feel better, and still continued getting better. In a short time I felt like another woman. I gained strength and flesh. I am now forty-one years of age. This is true, and it was your medicine that saved my life."

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Medical Adviser" sent, paper-bound, free for the cost of mailing *only*, 21 one-cent stamps; or, cloth-bound 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WAR STATEMENT DENIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25.—The rumor that the government is securing from the railroad companies an estimate of their capacity for moving troops and munitions of war between the Atlantic and Gulf ports and the interior is officially denied by Vice President St. John on the part of the Sea Board Air Line.

THE WESTERN FLOODS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 25.—The floods and avalanches have partly destroyed the town of Monte Cristo in the heart of the Cascade Mountains. The railroad is washed out.

ZOLA'S FRIENDS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Feb. 25.—It is semi-officially announced that Col. Picquart, chief military witness for Zola during the trial, will be placed on half pay of lieutenant. A chaplain who wrote a letter of congratulation was unattached, and Prof. Grimaux of the Polytechnic school, who signed the endorsement of Zola has been retired.

MUSIC HALL.

It was the unanimous opinion of all who attended Music hall, last evening that Al. Reeves' Burlesque company, which opened up there, was not only the best burlesque show that has appeared in Lowell this season, but in many seasons, which is a high compliment, though not undeserved. The burlesque feature is as good as any of its kind, the girls more attractive and in good voice, the comedians funny, but it was the specialties that won the large audience.

The opening sketch was a funny burlesque, entitled: "Fogarty's Boarders," in which the entire company figured. Miss Grant and the funny Celtic comedians, Perry and Maurice were the headlights. Miss Grant's rendition of the Wabash made a decided hit. The burlesque concluded with a patriotic flag song in which Old Glory was waved in abundance by the pretty burlesquers, the audience applauding vociferously in its patriotic fervor.

The olio opened with Miss Grant in catchy songs. Then followed one of the best specialty double turns ever witnessed in Lowell, that of George Carr and Emily Jordan. Mr. Carr first assumes the character of an Italian organ grinder and later that of the funniest kind of a "bum" actor. His acting is charming, but his voice is his forte. He posseses a sweet and cultivated baritone voice and his rendition of "The Old Sexton," took the house by storm. To the disappointment of many, he sang only one verse of the grand old song, but gave a new one in its place in "Dorkin's Night," the celebrated recitation poem set to music. He was ably assisted by Miss Jordan, a sweet little soprano. Ida Earle and Kittie Howard, one of the best known teams in the vaudeville business, made a distinct hit with their parody on "The Baggage Coach Ahead," and their new and funny gags. Perry and Burns did a clever Celtic knockabout turn and Fanny Watcher and Ethel Milton were all right as serio-comics. The honors of the evening, however, were divided between Carr and Jordan, and Manning and Prevost, the latter team doing an acrobatic turn that is way up in the A1 class.

Fine job printing done at this office.

It is a Fact..

Frostlene

Does make perfect

CAKE FROSTING.

It is a Fact..
That it is absolutely pure and wholesome.

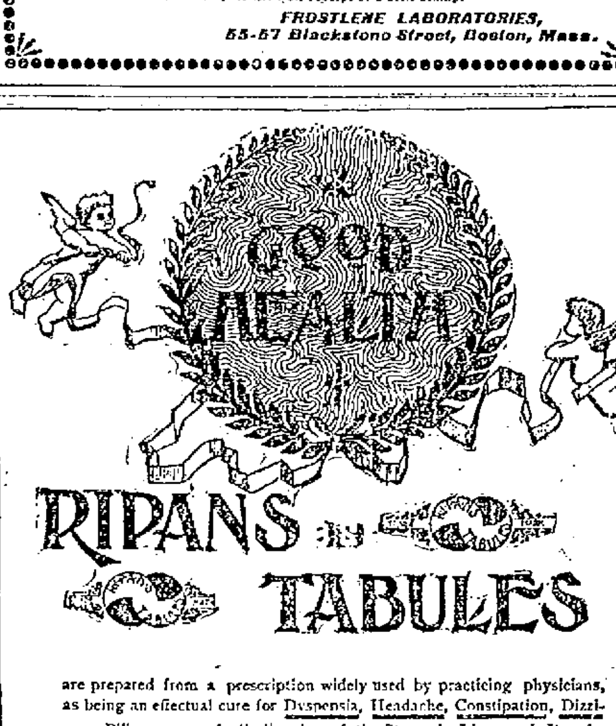
It is a Fact..
That you can make better frosting with *Frostlene* than you can in any other way.

It is a Fact..
That you cannot possibly produce a frosting equal to *Frostlene* frosting, so quickly and so cheaply as with *Frostlene*.

25 Cents a Bottle at Your Grocer. Trial size, 10 Cents.

Our new Illustrated Cook Book, "One Hundred Dainty Desserts," mailed on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

FROSTLENE LABORATORIES, 55-57 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.



are prepared from a prescription widely used by practicing physicians, as being an effectual cure for Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Dizziness, Biliousness and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Most all of human ills are caused, or augmented by, failure of the digestive organs to properly transform food into blood, muscle and tissue. Years of medical experience have evolved this formula as the best for the correction of stomach disorders, and the stimulation of the digestive organs to a proper assimilation of food. Ripans Tabules are convenient in form, permanent in excellence, infallible in curing all disorders of the stomach, and diseases arising therefrom, and

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

The Weakness of a Woman.

A woman who has suffered eighteen years, who has been cured after a life of misery and lives again in the sunshine of happiness, speaks to other women in words of no uncertain meaning.

Just a woman's story.

Not strange because it happens every day, not romantic or thrilling, but just a story of misery and suffering such as only women know.

For eighteen years, Sara E. Bowen, of Peru, Indiana, carried a burden of pain. Night and day, without respite, she suffered the most dreadful experience that ever fell to the lot of woman.

That she did not die is almost beyond belief.

That she is well to-day is a miracle.

Mrs. Bowen's trouble requires no description beyond the symptom, which every woman will instantly recognize.

In describing them Mrs. Bowen says:

"For eighteen years I suffered with weakness peculiar to my sex.

"I was a broken down piece of humanity; a shadow of a woman.

"My brain was tortured until I could remember but little. I could not sleep or eat and was reduced in weight to a mere skeleton. What little I did eat could not be digested in my weakened state, and caused me untold misery.

"My skin was muddy, my eyes were heavy. I was dizzy all the time and totally unfit for even ordinary housework.

"Doctors prescribed for me without avail. Medicine was recommended and taken in quantity but it did no good.

"Time and time again I was at the brink of despair. Day by day my trouble grew worse, and dark indeed was the day before my deliverance.

"A friend of mine told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had accomplished for others in my condition.

"It was the first glimpse of the sun of happiness through the dark clouds of misery.

"I bought a box and took them. Even then I felt their effect. I bought more and continued to take them until I was well and strong.

"They liberated me from the most terrible bonds that ever tortured a woman. They brought me new life when death was welcome.

"I recommend them to my friends, and I do not hesitate to say to every suffering woman in the world that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure her."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for all forms of weakness. The blood is vitalized and becomes pregnant with the elements of life. The nervous system is reorganized, all irregularites are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these little pills that their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization. Wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Now is the Time TO BUY A Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

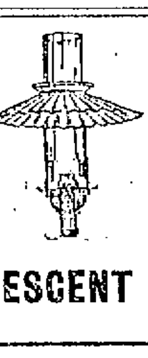
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2, STORE—314-2.

EVERYBODY IS SEEKING MORE LIGHT.



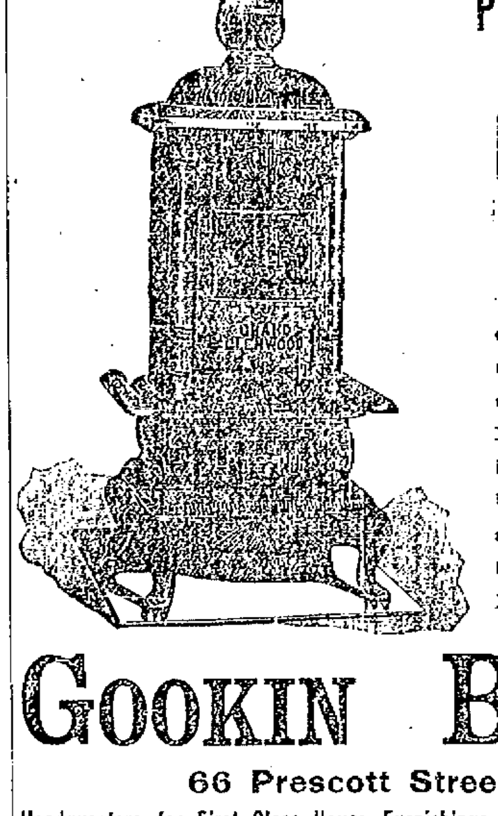
OUR 59c. INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP

gives three times the light and burns only half the gas by actual test that the common burners give.

59c—INCANDESCENT LIGHT—59c

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

254-256 MERRIMACK STREET.



THIS **Parlor Stove** Its Name **Glenwood**

Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

TEETH **No Charge For Extracting**

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $16 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

DRS. J. E. HACKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 32, Bunels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 45	6 54	6 00	11 07
6 51	7 4-	6 23	7 48
6 42	7 5	6 47	11 35
†7 04	8 02	7 55	9 10
†7 10	8 19	*8 03	49 10
†7 18	8 13	*10 0	99 18
7 34	8 50	9 13	10 25
†7 41	8 37	10 17	11 35
*8 00	9 40	10 45	11 58
9 15	10 35	11 30	12 07
9 41	10 46	12 03	12 05
11 00	12 04	*1 00	1 38
11 42	12 25	2 04	3 04
12 16	1 05	*3 03	3 38
1 41	2 20	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	5 32
*3 53	4 35	*5 0	6 45
4 23	5 30	5 36	5 33
5 22	6 18	6 47	6 07
6 14	7 10	6 14	7 31
*5 22	7 10	*7 33	8 48
*7 48	8 30	*8 03	8 38
		10 15	11 29
		11 23	12 23

Sunday Trains.

†7 20	8 10	2 15	3 03
5 28	8 15	6 00	11 07
9 43	9 5	1 0	11 07
†9 18	10 10	6 00	5 59
4 23	5 33	7 10	8 18
5 38	7 00	8 00	10 34
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	8 43	7 33	8 53
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 32	10 25	11 40
10 59	12 02	11 59	1 06
12 06	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 55	3 40	4 55
2 39	3 41	4 26	5 43
3 29	4 22	5 01	6 29
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 12	6 35	7 48
6 5	7 28	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 16	11 15	12 01
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 06	1 26	11 45	12 53
4 15	5 28	5 00	6 21
5 30	6 55	7 00	8 22
7 15	8 46		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

† From Middlesex St. Station only.

11 Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Batry, 49 Market street.

A HOT DRINK AT DICKSON'S.

A good thing at this season, "Hershey's Celebrated Cocoa" served free at our store this week. Call in and sample. Dickson Bros. Big Tea Store, 58 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Honolulu, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

The best of coal, carefully screened and delivered in bags, can be purchased of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Now is your time to buy a nice sewing machine cheap. Two new Wheeler & Wilson's, No. 9, $28.00 at Harris', 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Canton Pawtucket, I.O.O.F., of this city, will hold its annual concert and ball in Associate Hall, on Thursday evening, March 3. Brigham's orchestra of Marlboro will be in attendance and the affair promises to be one of the grandest in the history of the canton.

SALOON KEEPERS MEET.

Another meting of the local liquor dealers was held at the Arlington Hotel Thursday night, with a much better attendance than upon the first meeting, held a week ago. No organization was effected and the time was spent in talking over things of interest to the trade.

CHECKER CLUB.

The 16 games at the last Checker club play resulted as follows: Foye and McKillop drew twice; Dowd defeated Cawley twice; Morris and Moore Davis and Joy, Dunfey and Callaghan, Cheever and Farrell, and Cummings and McGuirk took one each, and C. Delaney defeated N. Allen twice.

GAVE HER A ROCKER.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church of North Chelmsford gave a pleasing entertainment and supper in the church vestry Thursday night. Miss Lottie Briant, one of the members, who is to leave the town the first of March, was presented with a cane rocker. Mrs. Fred Ripley made the presentation speech.

MEN OF WEAKENED POWER, EXHAUSTED VIGOR.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened power, and exhausted vigor, can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. who is, without doubt, the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases, offers to give free consultation by mail to all weakened, vigorless and nerve-exhausted men. You have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene by letter, describing your complaint, and he will, after carefully considering your condition, send you free a letter fully explaining all your symptoms, telling you everything about your complaint so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you. Write to him at once and get back your strength and vigor.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Building Laborers' Hall,
32 Middle Street,
Lowell, Mass., Feb. 10, 1898.

We, the Building Laborers of Lowell, do deeply and sincerely regret the demise of our late brother, Michael McDonnell, who was buried Saturday the 5th inst.

And while we assent and submit to the Omnipotent God, whose will it was to call him to his eternal reward, yet we cannot but express our sorrow for one who has been a true and faithful member of our union.

We therefore resolve to tender our deep sympathy to his wife and relatives in their sad bereavement. And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and given to his wife and friends.

—Daniel Moynihan,
Paul Wedge,
Farrel Carney,
Committee on Resolutions.

Fine job printing done at this office.

DR. CARTER DENTIST 81 MERR. ST.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

THE LATE CAPT. PEABODY AS A FIREMAN.

While the late ex-Mayor Peabody was always interested in everything pertaining in any way to the public good, there was one thing that was always dear to his heart and that was the fire department. When a very young man some sixty years ago, he was one of the volunteers of our fire department, and was one of the most enthusiastic and active firemen the city ever had. Many years before there was such a thing as an organized company he was fighting fires with the old hand engines. Probably the most important act he ever did in fighting fire was in 1872, when the great Boston fire took place. Before the Boston city government had a chance to appeal for aid, ex-Mayor Peabody at once volunteered to send a portion of the Lowell apparatus there ,and heading the firemen, helped to save life and property. This was the last public demonstration of his ability as a fireman, although from that time to the present, he always attended the meetings of the Veteran Firemen's association. For several years he has been its president.

CAPT. J. G. PEABODY

Recollections of the Old War Mayor

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF LOWELL.

Was the Pioneer of the Ten Hour Movement.

Capt. J. G. Peabody is one of the last of the old time residents of Lowell to depart from earthly scenes after a long life well spent in the city of his adoption. Many of the older residents remember many incidents connected with the career of the late Ex-Mayor, and among them is Judge Cowley, the city's historian who was well acquainted with Captain Peabody.

To a reporter, Judge Cowley said: "I remember Captain Peabody in the days gone by quite well. He went in strongly for military matters and was captain of the Phalanx or the City Guards. I remember seeing him marching at the head of his company 50 years ago, and I believe that he was captain more than once.

Then he was one of the greatest firemen the city has ever known. He joined the fire department when quite a young man and remained in it until age compelled him to leave it. But, even his resignation did not cause him to lose interest in fire matters and until quite recently he rarely missed an alarm that was not too far away. I remember, too, his activity in politics. He was elected to the legislature with Judge Abbott, J. K. Fellows and others Mr. Fellows being the only one of the number now alive. Lowell was in its infancy as at city at that time, and at the election the Whigs elected the Mayor and city government, while the Democrats carried the state ticket. Then he declined to run again for the legislature though sought to, magnanimously stepping aside to make room for the late General Butler, when General Butler was elected, and practically giving the general his start in politics. Then the coalition movement came up, and Captain Peabody, when the Missouri compromise was made, gave up the democratic party and became a coalitionist. In 1854, he was with the American or as it was popularly called, the Know-Nothing party, and by that party was elected a member of Governor Gardner's council.

"He was one of the pioneers of the 10-hour movement and went at the matter in a proper manner by fixing the time of labor for his employes at 10 hours. He was a hard worker personally and never sparing himself. He was a man of sterling integrity, fearless in the discharge of what he believed to be his duty, not without some prejudices, which naturally yielded to the healing influences of time. He was an active member of the Old Residents' association, and his presence will be greatly missed by the members.

"I do not remember much of him as Mayor, as I was away during his first administration, returning during his second. He was a partiotic advocate of the war and a good friend of the soldier, doing much to fill Lowell's quota and filling it honestly.

"In his second inaugural he summed up Lowell's part in the war."

LAST WAR MAYOR.

Ex-Mayor Peabody was the last of Lowell's three war mayors to pass from this earth, the others being Mayors Sargent and Hosford. He was an ardent grand army man and last year was the only one when Memorial Day found him absent from his comrades in line, having kept to the house at his physician's orders. On the day previous the old gentleman was interviewed by the writer and a portion of the interview, will bear reprinting, for among other things he said: "But I was talking of old times and old people, and I was about to say that when I think of all those who have passed away, under my eyes, I wonder why I still live. I have frequently use for this phrase, 'I still live,' since the Courier announced my death several years ago, and did me the compliment of a very lengthy obituary.

"I have often heard of the truth chasing a lie, but would you believe that from that time up to the present, I occasionally meet people who heard of my death through the Courier and have not yet found out the mistake. When I meet one of these people all I can say to allay their astonishment is: 'I still live.'

"For a long time after that report came out, I was afraid to appear out after dark, lest my presence should convince some that I had returned fr/m the other world.' I have found it difficult to convince some of the old subscribers to the Courier that 'I still live.'"

The old gentleman no longer lives, but his memory will ever remain green in the city which he honored in life.

"FOR WORMS

and other bowel complaints to which children are liable there is no medicine equal to

AYER'S PILLS"

MRS. A. CASEY, Pigott, Ark.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Hillingwood & Co. Cor. Centra and Merrimack streets.

Men's Spring Hats

The leadership we have established among the Hat buyers of this city is a tribute to our persistent efforts to give lower prices, better qualities and newer styles than can be had elsewhere. That we have succeeded, our increasing trade in this department proves. Today we advertise two qualities in Stiff Hats for spring. They are matchless values and cannot be duplicated in Lowell.

Spring Derbys.

We sell a good and stylish stiff hat in all the leading blocks of the prominent makers, in blacks and all the new spring shades of brown, in the same quality that other stores sell for $2, at only

$1.48.

Spring Derbys.

The best value in hats offered in Lowell is our "Special." A Spring Derby in all the new shapes and shades. Other stores think this quality cheap at $3, our price only

$2.00.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49 to 59 Central St.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE RUGG BUILDING.

BEING REMODELLED BY CONTRACTOR L. T. MOODY.

The store formerly occupied by Moir Bros., in the Rugg building on Merrimack street, is being rapidly transformed into one of the most spacious, elegant and attractive stores on Merrimack street by L. T. Moody, the well known contractor.

Mr. Moody undertook the difficult task of taking out the old fashioned stone pillars that supported the brick superstructure, replacing them with solid steel beams in the remodelled building.

The new store has a frontage of 25 feet; extends 56 feet back from the street, and is posted 14 feet. The ceiling is of a very pretty pattern of embossed steel, put in by the Lowell Steel Roofing company while the interior decoration of the walls will be very elegant and elaborate. The magnificent plate glass front will not be surpassed by any along the street. It will be finished in white and gold, with heavy brass protecting bars and ample provision for brilliant lighting without and within. In the interior the leads, shelving and counters will be finished in oak, all being of the most substantial character, the work being done in the most stylish and substantial manner, as are all the jobs done under Mr. Moody's direction. The fence obstructing the side walk will be removed on Monday ,having been up just a week.

Mr. Moody is completing the plans of a six tenement block and an $8000 house, which he is to build in Belvidere , where the handsome dwelling of Mrs. Purcell on Sherman street and the fine dwelling of Peter Cawley on Rogers street, stands as testimonials to his skill as a builder. He is also engaged to erect several buildings in other parts of the city, and says that if no labor troubles interfere with business next summer will see a good many buildings erected in Lowell.

BOWLING NEWS.

Teams Seven and Five bowled in the duck pin tournament at the Vesper club last night and the former won by 54 pins. The score by totals:

Team Seven—Dewar, 195; Burtt, 222; Homer, 251; Fletcher, 236. Total, 914.

Team Five—Boardman, 210; Robertson, 200; Banks, 223; French, 226. Total, 860.

POLICE COURT

Seven drunks.

Ralph A. Clark got six months at the state farm.

The poker case of Armand Chase, Henry C. Rollins, and James Morris was heard today and all the defendants were found guilty. They were all fined $30, but George who got off at $20. The latter and Morris paid, the other two appealed.

The felonious assault case against Joseph Conlon was continued until March 4, as the principal witness has disappeared.

The felonious assault case of Joseph Rouzel, a Pole was then tried. It is alleged that Rouzel outraged the wife of his friend, while a guest at his house.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

Try a Bottle of

Vini Chianti

With Your Dinner Tomorrow.

IT IS A PROPER THING

JOHN M. PEVEY,
35-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

Right Things

Put up by the right man. Spring Garments by

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of 5th Avenue, New York.
IMPORT. R and TAILOR.
65 Central Street.

MALTOX

will invigorate the whole body. At all druggists. 50c.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

Black Dress Goods.

56 inch Black Sicilian Mohair, extra heavy, fine lustre, worth $1 59c. a yard.

46 inch Black Brilliantines, very fine, worth 75c. a yard, only 49c.

40 inch all wool Black Henrietta, German finish, extra heavy, worth only 49c. a yard.

42 inch all wool Black Poplin, the most popular fabric this season, a quality for only 69c. a yard.

SPECIAL—10 pieces Silk Warp Henriettas, black, very fine, elegant finish worth $1.00 a yard, examine this bargain at only $1.00 a yard.

Don't forget our Special Sale of Gent's White Shirts, worth 50c., for 25c. each.

BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Books will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, and will continue for one week Our entire stock to be marked regardless of cost.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
79 MERRIMACK and 15 JOHN STREETS.
TELEPHONE, 373-4.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Miss R. M. Knowlton's Stock

ON SALE

Monday Next

IN OUR BASEMENT.

We will be ready to put on sale **Monday next, 28th inst.,** the choice and select stock of goods which we bought from Miss Knowlton a few days ago. Goods all new and fashionable, having been purchased during the 3 or 4 months of her business at 92 Merrimack street, and we bought the stock at a loss of more than half the cost to Miss Knowlton, so we are enabled to offer great bargains in

MILLINERY, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS TRIMMINGS, LACES, AIGRETTES, ETC., ETC.

Hosiery and Underwear for Ladies' and Children.

A very nice line of popular qualities, also Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Corsets, etc., etc., all at about and less than half price.

IN OUR BARGAIN DEPARTMENT—BASEMENT.

Where we already have a very large assortment in bargains in remnants of all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

THEY BOTH AGREE.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST.

THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUBLI, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

WEATHER.

...ed Press to The Sun.

Oc... indications for the en... ir hours are as follows: ...obably fair Sunday. Key Wes... winds. ...the court of ...unday, Feb. 27. ...aster arrive... 23; sets, 5:32. ...house tender... 12:14 a. m. ...gan their w...6:45 a. m.; 4:15 p. m. ...morning. ...important ... Lieutena... deck, ...

...G. LONG SPEAKS

Says There Is Nothing Unusual Happening.

IN THE NAVAL CIRCLES AT PRESENT.

Insinuates That There Will be no War.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Secertary Long felt so much better this morning after a night's rest that he did not leave on a short trip, as he had planned, and stayed at the navy department. He said the outlook looked better and said that the public ought not to be under any apprehension regarding the naval movements, as so far, there has been only the ordinary dispositions such as are made from time to time. The shipping of guns to New York is to supply the Chicago, now under construction, and the call for more men simply in answer to the recommendation in the report calling for more men.

It is said that the statement of Spanish officials that there were no mines or torpedoes in Havana harbor, agrees exactly with inquiries which have been under way for many months by our government, as so far, they have been unable to find the slightest evidence of any plan of defense in the harbor by mines or torpedoes. The naval officials say the effect of this statement, if accepted as conclusive, is almost certain to negative any supposition that the disaster resulted from other than accidental causes. The marines and sailors of the Maine now at Key West will be brought to New York and will be placed on the receiving ship Vermont, to await further assignment.

THE AFRICAN WAR

Has Now Gone up In a Bubble.

ROYAL NIGER COMPANY EXPELL FRENCH.

Troops That Occupy Its Territories.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Feb. 26.—The West African war scare of a week ago has crumbled, hardly leaving an echo. If there is any fighting it will be on the initiation of the Royal Niger company, which proposes that any French troops in the company's territory shall be promptly ejected by the company's troops. The company, unlike the government, has comparatively a free hand, being in the position of an individual ejecting trespassers from his property. The company intends to act vigorously.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables,
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

JACOB DOLL,
High Grade Pianos, factory prices, for sale by Sam. Orr, Associate Bldg., opp. City Hall.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
20 Middlesex street, 51 Post Office Avenue
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hill, Cashier.

GIVEN AWAY—A handsomely decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of Gilc. ca. O'Brien's Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street

WAR SPIRIT SWEEPS THE LAND

College Students Drag Spanish Flag in Mire and Shout for War.

"Should the Naval Board of Inquiry report that our sailors had met their death through Spanish treachery, I am prepared to act at once, and in a manner which will meet the approval of every loyal American citizen."
—President McKinley.

France and Russia Will Join us Against Spain—Indemnity Estimated at $25,000,000—Enough Powder in New Jersey to Blow up the Spanish Navy—McKinley Awaiting Report of the Committee Before Acting.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Georgetown society is wrought to a high pitch of excitement over the crisis in Cuba affairs, and the insurgents are daily expecting the beginning of hostilities. Immediately after recitations yesterday morning a report was circulated that it was officially reported that the Maine had been destroyed by the treachery of the Spaniards. Without delay a mass meeting was held, and fiery addresses were made by two members of the senior class John Hugh McAleer of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Pierce of Tennessee, both the sons of well known representatives in congress.

After the meeting the students rushed to the college buildings where Spanish flags are kept for decorative purposes, dragged the colors from their places and ran to the campus dragging the flags behind them and stamped them in the mud.

The efforts of the faculty to disperse the mob were unavailing. With patriotic cries, and headed by a young student named Jovfan, they rushed to the Gaston Hall and tore from the walls the portraits of numerous Spanish cardinals. These were carried to the college quadrangle and were there burned amid the hoots and jeers of five hundred students. The president of the university appeared at his office window, which overlooks the quadrangle, and for a moment the students' excitement was abated. Then it immediately burst forth again. A professor of languages, who is a Spaniard, was ordered to confine himself in his room for fear his appearance might irritate the students.

After the excitement had partially subsided, a volunteer company was organized with J. Savage Bates, a son of Captain Bates, United States Navy, retired, formerly of the Kearsarge, as captain, and was drilled on the college grounds. A committee of students will call on President McKinley and tender him the services of the company in case of hostilities with Spain.

When threatened with explusion by the dean of the university, they replied that they preferred the honor of defending their country to that of receiving a collegiate degree.

SAGE GENEROUS.

New York, Feb. 25.—The patriot cropped out in Russell Sage yesterday and he expressed such indignation at the destruction of the Maine in Havana that Wall street was amazed.

Mr. Sage declared it as his opinion that we are on the verge of war with Spain over the Maine affair.

"I have private information," he said "that the destruction of the noble war ship was due to foul play. It was the work of Spanish fire-eaters. No accident caused the terrible catastrophe. The ship was blown up, according to my information.

"The government's demands should be nothing short of full indemnity for the ship and for every life that was sacrificed in her.

"Whether or not the country will be satisfied with a mere money reparation however, remains to be seen. Judging from the temper of the people now it seems to me that more energenetic action will be demanded. The people, I think, feel that if treachery be proven money cannot make amends for the unparalleled outrage."

Mr. Sage denied the report that he had offered to rebuild or duplicate the Maine at his expense for the government.

"I have made no offer whatever to the government," he said, "I have not even offered to lend the government money in the event of war, as has also been said. Should war break out, however, I could lend the government twice the value of the Maine ($8,000,000) if necessary.

"If there must be a resort to arms to maintain the nation's honor by punishing its enemies, the rich men of the country will not be found lacking with their support. The government will find all the money it wants ready at its call."

Mr. Sage declared that the semi-panic in Wall street yesterday, when stock values experienced a shrinkage of more than $30,000,000, showed that he was not the only one in the financial district who felt reasonably certain that we were on the verge of war.

"The big slump in stocks this morning," he said, "was not due to manipulation, but to a conviction, doubtless traceable to absolute knowledge, that the administration contemplates vigorous action."

Mr. Sage would not divulge the source of his information that the Maine was blown up by Spanish "fire-eaters," but he seemed to accept it as reliable. There were those in Wall street, yesterday, however, who refused to consider Mr. Sage's pro-

(Continued to Page Four.)

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

PROCTOR ARRIVES

In Havana But He Is Very Reticent.

HALF STARVED SPANIARDS CRY FOR FOOD.

Spanish Cabinet Reports no Trouble.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, Feb. 26.—Senator Proctor of Vermont arrived here this morning from Key West. He says his coming has no significance in relation to political affairs. He may go back on the next steamer and he may stay a week. The newspapers correspondents are all going to Kew West today when the board of inquiry goes. Extra divers and apparatus on the Mascotte have arrived.

HALF-STARVED PEOPLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salamanca, Spain, Feb. 26.—A crowd of three thousand workmen, accompanied by groups of women carrying flags, paraded the streets today, shouting for work and bread. Many houses were stoned and considerable wheat was stolen. The authorities promised to find work for the unemployed.

SPANISH CABINET.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, Feb. 26.—The Cabinet has considered the situation and no incident was reported as altering the "cordiality of the relations between Spain and the United States," although the ministers expressed regret "at the passion which has crept into public opinion during the present incident." One million pesetas was voted to develop the navy.

AT KEY WEST.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Feb. 25.—The United States coast survey steamer Bache arrived here this morning from Havana, with four of the fifteen wounded of the Maine. Admiral Sicard said: "The boats at Tortugas are doing target practice, but an elaborate plan of maneuvers has been postponed pending developments. Only nominal forces are here now and should anything occur, we would have to be strengthened considerably. Absolutely nothing is known here regarding the rumors of the intention to have increased the strength of Key West garrison. No provisions have been made for accomodating additional troops at the barracks." The United States cruiser Marblehead is in the harbor.

BRYAN SPEAKS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 26.—William J. Bryan was interviewed today concerning the Maine. He said:

"In my opinion, we should be slow to act in the Maine affair, especially under the trying circumstances which confront us. Another fact which, in my mind, impels us to exercise discretion, is that the official investigation of the explosion is now being made.

"The United States cannot afford to be hasty in this matter. International questions are involved and it would be a sad compliment to our government were we to openly and maliciously bring about strained relations by our anxiety to locate the responsibility of for the Maine disaster.

"Nothing should be done until the investigation is completed."

ATKINSON WILL SPEAK.

Monday evening, Edward Atkinson, LL. D., of Boston the well known authority on cotton mill engineering, will address the students of the Lowell Textile school, on "Fire Prevention in Textile Factories." This is one of the lectures in the popular course arranged for by the trustees of the Lowell Textile school, and the public is invited. The lecture will begin at 8.00 p. m. sharp.

Fine job printing done at this office.

DETROIT ARRIVES

At Key West for Coal Supplies.

OREGON BRIGADE TENDERS SERVICES TO PRESIDENT.

The Indiana National Guards Ready for War.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Feb. 25. — The United States Cruiser Detroit, Captain Dayton, has arrived here from Mobile. She came to the wharf to take coal.

OREGON BRIGADE OFFERED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 25.—General Campson, late brigadier general of the Oregon National Guard, has sent the following message to the Oregon delegation in Congress: "In event of war between the United States and Spain, I request you to tender my services to the President. I will furnish two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, to be called the Oregon brigade."

INDIANA GUARDS READY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 25.—At a meeting of Company A, First Regiment, Indiana National Guards, a resolution was unanimously passed last night, denouncing the Spanish butcheries in Cuba, the cowardice in destroying the Maine, and offering services to the country in case of war.

ROBESON PROMOTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 26.—After being pronounced physically unfit for promotion by one naval board, too sound to be retired by another, and physically qualified for promotion by another, Capt. Henry B. Robeson, commandant at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, has at last been recommended to the President for promotion and will succeed to the vacancy in the grade of commodores.

HIBERNIAN RIFLES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 26.—Should war break out between the United States and Spain, the 1st Regiment, Hibernian Rifles, of Connecticut, comprising 650 men, commanded by Col. T. J. Murphy of this city, will volunteer their services and go to the front in defense of their adopted country.

This conclusion was reached yesterday at a conference in this city between the officers of the regiment.

Pure Blood
Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition.
Spring Medicine
Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nervine, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.
Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. America's Greatest Medicine.
Hood's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion.

SPRING DERBYS TOURISTS

Every block issued this season is represented in our stock—new ones added as fast as they are brought out—every desirable shade, too.

Whatever you want, you're sure to find it here.

Black and Brown Derbys 94c., $1.45, $1.95 and $3.00.

Black, Brown and Pearl Tourists, many with contrasting bands, 50c., 94c., $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $3.00.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

LATEST

MISSING HEIRESS

Handsome Heiress Leaves Home In Ireland.

RAN AWAY WHILE HER PARENTS TRAVELLED.

She (Has Been Traced to Boston.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Feb. 25.—Lady Jane Moore of Moorehouse, Waterford Ireland, has written to friends in Boston, beseeching them to search for her neice, Janie M. Westropp. Miss Westropp, who is 18 years old and beautiful, arrived on the Cunarder Cephalonia in Boston on February 12. Since the arrival of the steamer in Boston she has not been heard of.

Miss Westropp is the daughter of Colonel Westropp of the English army, who married a sister of Lady Jane Moore. Colonel Westropp and his wife were traveling in Germany at the time that their daughter left home, and consequently they did not know of her departure for some time.

It is not known whether Miss Westropp intentionally ran away from home or not. The three letters, which have been received by the Boston friend of Miss Westropp from Lady Moore stated positively that she was alone when she sailed on the Cephalonia.

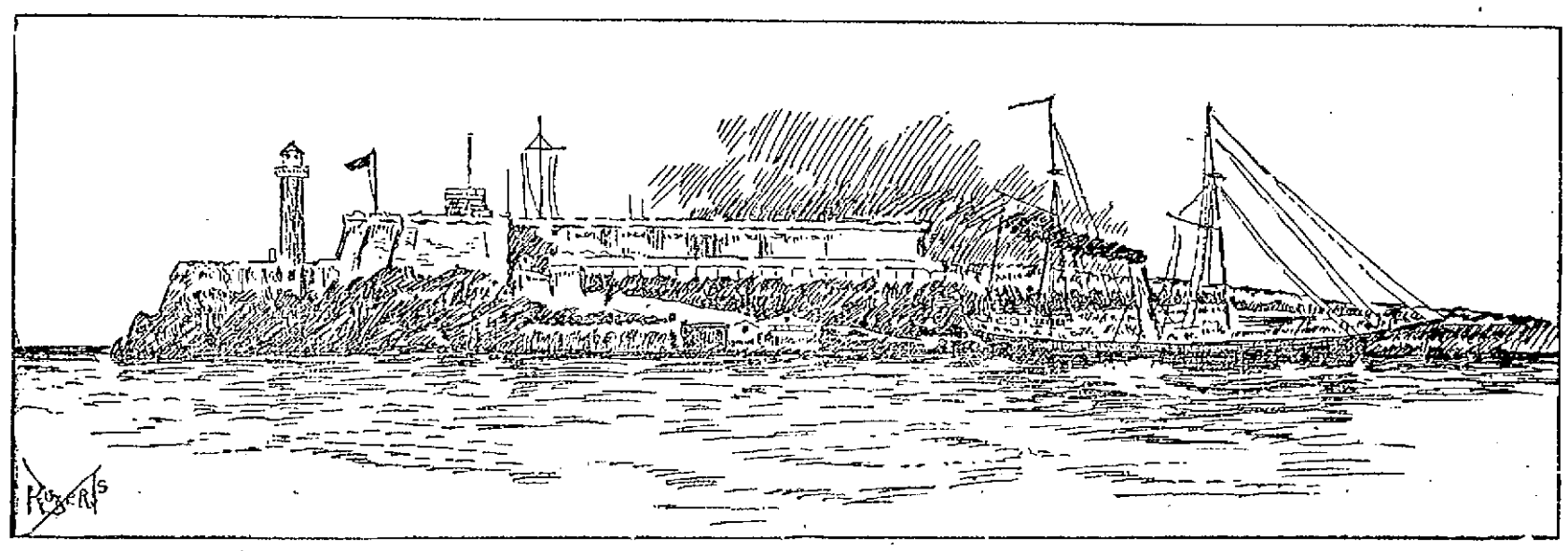
There is, however, no means of knowing whether any one was with her when she left the steamer. Her name appears on the first cabin list of the Cephalonia, and there appears to be no name on the list that appears to be connected with that of Miss Westropp.

JONES ARRAIGNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 25.—Alfred W. Jones of Milford was arraigned in the Supreme court before Judge Wallace today, charged with the murder of his mother, Sally W. Jones, by poisoning, December 2, 1896. He pleaded not guilty. The date for his trial has been set for April 4th.

First class job printing done at this office.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP FERN ENTERING HAVANA HAR-BOR.

A CHECK FOR $500

Gratefully Acknowleged by Secy. Cunnane.

THANKS THE SUN AND THE LOWELL PUBLIC.

The Text of the Appeal is Sent Out.

The Sun is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Cunnane of New Bedford which should be carefully considered by every mill operative of Lowell, as showing the real situation, the suffering due to want of wages for seven weeks, due to the lack of the bare necessities of life. Lowell operatives have done well, some business men have done well; the Spinners', the Carpet Weavers, the Building Laborers, and the two industrial insurance companies have also done their part in aiding the strikers at New Bedford. They realize that the operatives of New Bedford are fighting labor's cause; they are fighting the battle for all New England operatives and are entitled to support. They are besides fighting a noble battle and it remains for us to hold up their hands until victory is won. The Sun is willing to give its space and its service free in the cause. Will the sympathizers with the New Bedford strike read the following letter and appeal and respond as generously as their circumstances will permit?

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 25, 1898.

John H. Harrington, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your letter and check for $500 from the people of Lowell to the New Bedford strikers to hand. A couple of hours after receiving your letter, I read it before a mass meeting of weavers in Odd Fellows' hall, and a spontaneous rising vote of thanks was given the people of Lowell and The Lowell Sun, amid thunders of applause and shouts of enthusiasm.

Last evening, the joint strike committee sent out a special appeal to the men and women of New England, asking for more generous and substantial sympathy and assistance. Their position has been laid down plainly and truthfully without any attempt to hide our weakness or to exaggerate our necessity. The fact that we have been compelled to make such an appeal, will I know, spur on the men and women of Lowell to continue in their efforts to help us win the fight.

In behalf of the strikers,

Yours fraternally,

Wm. Cunnane,

Secretary Joint Strike Committee.

THE APPEAL.

The appeal is as follows:

Men and Women of New England:

The situation in this city has become extremely grave; we cannot close our eyes to the fact that some four hundred families comprising two thousand men women and children, are daily in receipt of insufficient quantities of good and wholesome food to satisfy the cravings and demands of nature; in other words, in the plainest of plain English, are being slowly starved to death.

The manufacturers are fully alive to that fact and are waiting with patience and confidence the time when large sections of the strikers will only be too glad for an opportunity to return to work on any conditions that may be offered. Unless help is received, and that promptly, that time is not far distant, for the various committees readily perceive that they cannot conscientiously advise the greater body of the strikers to remain firm when such terrible punishment is being dealt out to other large numbers of the strikers and their families.

Just as the strength of a chain is but the strength of its weakest link, so is the strength of any combined body of workers but the strength of a small minority of its weakest members. So apparent has this fact become that the joint strike committee has decided to turn over to the assistance of the soup kitchens the whole of the money collected in New Bedford and to make a special appeal to all textile and other workers and to all charitably disposed persons and to all who can or may assist us in any way.

A mutual levy of 25 cents per week upon every textile worker of New England, whose battle we have fought and are fighting, would place us beyond the reach of actual starvation. Our income must be increased ten-fold or the battle cannot be prolonged. Our quarrel is a most just and righteous one, and no argument—no honest argument—has yet been advanced as to why we should accept the reduction. There is no good reason why every worker throughout New England should not and could not contribute his mite. If there is no delegate or authorized collector within reach, 10, 25, 50 cents or a dollar dropped into an envelope and addressed Box 332, New Bedford, would quickly find its way into the hands of the strikers.

If any merchant or dealer, wholesaler or retailer, farmer or grocer, has anything eatable or wearable that they may care to ship, express paid, to New Bedford, to the joint strike committee, it will be most thankfully received. If any person or persons in other cities care to organize themselves into committees for the collecting and shipping of such articles, their assistance will be greatly appreciated.

The strikers are just as firm, just as determined, and just as resolute today as the day they quit work. There is no break, no dissension in their ranks, but it is mutually agreed by those in want, and those yet beyond the reach of actual want that we must have far more substantial sympathy and support or we must acknowledge defeat. If there is in New England any paper which loves truth and justice, whose editor would defend the weak and oppressed against the strong and tyrannical, who would consider the common welfare prior to the hopes of ambitious individuals; who would place the rights of the human upon a higher plane than that of the machine; who would denounce slavery, though every law in the statute and dispenser of justice defended the criminal; if there is such a paper, then now is the time for it to proclaim itself and come to the assistance of New Bedford's idle operatives. Let the people of New England know the truth. Open up subscription columns and give the people an opportunity to assist us and every such paper will be cherished and considered as a friend of the worker, a defender of justice, and a supporter of truth.

In behalf of the joint strike committee.

William Cunnane,
Secretary.

STRIKERS' FUND.

Previously acknowleged	$1084.26
Forwarded to New Bedford	900.00
Balance	$184.26
Ingrain Weavers' Union	$50.00
Solomon Rabitschek	1.00
John Maguire	1.00
Edward Gadbout	1.00
Balance on hand	$237.26

The ways and means committee of the Spinners' union turned in $52.98 this morning. The list of contributors will appear Monday.

STARTLING NEWS

The Health Department Without a Head.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE GETS VALUABLE NEWS.

Superintendent Murphy Under Fire.

The period of investigation has been entered upon at City Hall.

The health department inquiry has been commenced and the developments so far are even more startling than the members of the committee expected.

The hearings are secret, practically being held under cover, behind locked doors and with the entrance guarded. Members of the committee will not state when the meeting was held, nor will they say what took place.

However, it became noised about yesterday afternoon that the committee would be in session last night and a Sun reporter saw Alderman Derby, Councilmen Garvey and Page enter the building. The other councilmanic members either came in earlier or else some time after the others. From a point near the rear of the building one could obtain a view of the assessors' private office. That is where the meeting was held. Mr. Going guarded the door and Secretary Hall took notes. Supt. John F. Murphy was the only witness present, and from reports that were circulated about City Hall today, his testimony was so exceptionally fine that the committee will have him at the next meeting. It is understood that the impression was given the committee that there is practically no head to the department; that there are men under salary who are doing no work; that expenditures were itemized in reports under head of sundries, for which no specific accounting can be made. Mr. Murphy was questioned for about three hours and gave all the information without hesitation.

There was no public notice of the meeting posted, as is the usual custom and it is stated that City Messenger Going was not told to notify the members of the meeting, Alderman Derby, chairman of the meeting, performing this service himself. This leads to the belief that it is under aldermanic orders that secret meetings are held.

MEMORIAL TABLETS.

FOR LOWELL'S SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR.

The proposed memorial tablet bearing the names of all Lowell men who died during the war, is being boomed by the survivors of the late war though the task of getting all the names properly recorded will be a difficult one.

No one perhaps, in Lowell is more interested in the proposed tablets than Judge Cowley, who is also one of the best posted men on war statistics. Judge Cowley, in speaking of the matter with a Sun reporter, said: In regard to Lowell's part in the war, I find that people are making a common mistake in gathering statistics by confounding men with enlistments, a mistake that will destroy the value of historical statements in the future. Many believe that each enlistment means an different individual and that Lowell's 5022 enlistments means that 5022 Lowell men enlisted, when as a matter of fact some men enlisted twice and oftener during the war. In making up the tablets, it is necessary in the first place to ascertain the names of all who died in the war, and their full names. "J. Smith," will not suffice, on such a tablet. We should know whether 'J' is John, James, Joseph or Joshua. Then it is not sufficient in my opinion to get only the names of those in Lowell's quota. There were many Lowell men who went up to New Hampshire and enlisted in General Donoghue's regiment. Then others enlisted from Newton and other places. I would like to see the names of all whose home was in Lowell, no matter where they enlisted and who died in the war inscribed on the tablets.

Then I believe that the officers should be grouped by themselves and privates by themselves, in both army and navy. But what I would like to see on the tablets most of all, is each name in a group, stating the manner of death, for instance, those who fell in battle in one group; those who died in hospitals; those who returned to die at home, and above all, those who died in rebel prisons, for these last went through such excruciating sufferings that even today the contemplation of them draws tears to the eyes of those who know the facts as they existed.

All who died during the war, no matter where they enlisted, if Lowell was their home, their names are worthy of a place on the tablets. Only a few days ago, I received the facts of the death of a Lowell man in a rebel blockade in Texas and he died in the arms of another Lowell man. Neither of these men enlisted from Lowell and there is no minute of them in the local records, yet the name of him who died should go on the tablet."

Fine job printing done at this office.

NOBLE SPINNERS

Donate $400 to Different Strike Funds.

WHITE BROS. STRIKERS ARE GETTING SYMPATHY.

Alleged Fraudient Solicitors Said to Be Abroad.

The strike of the shavers at White Bros.' tannery is extending through the country and it is no longer a matter concerning 40 odd men, but is of interest to several thousand organized laboring men.

All the local labor unions have taken up the cause of the strikers and yesterday a committee of labor men waited upon several Lowell boot and shoe dealers in the interest of the strikers. They claim to have met with considerable encouragement.

SPINNERS DONATE $400.

The local Spinners' union displayed its generosity and its substantial interest in the cause of labor at its meeting last evening by appropriating an aggregate of $400 to the operatives now involved in difficulty with their employers.

Of this $100, $200 was voted to the New Bedford strikers, $100 to the spinners out in Biddeford, and $100 to the shavers of White's tannery, who are now out on strike.

This sum will be taken from the large fund of the union, which amounts to nearly 10,000. This is said to be only a beginning, and further and possible donations will be forthcoming in the future, should the circumstances warrant such action.

The matter of appropriating a sum to the strikers who had left Stover's shoe shop was also discussed, but it was deemed prudent to wait until they had continued the struggle a little longer. The Stover strikers are considered to be better able to resist than the others to whom appropriations have been made, as they have a national union behind them.

BAKERS' UNION.

At the meeting of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union, it was decided to take steps to enforce the state law compelling cleanliness in bake shops. They claim that the law is ignored in this city and entirely neglected by the board of health. They also assert that the board of health officials do not know how to inspect bakeshops.

They also voted to urge upon all boss bakers the desirability of adopting the label system upon their bread and direct those desiring further information to A. Patterson, 50 Whipple street; John Henley, Watson's bakery on Charles street, and Paul Bretschneider of 57 Willow street.

The joint ways and means committee of the Labor and Trades Council has thus far secured the following volunteer talent for the concert to be held in aid of the New Bedford strikers: Miss Adelaide Sullivan, Miss Nano M. Gallagher, Miss Lillian M. Dodge and the Lowell Cadet band. Mr. Emil J. Borjes has volunteered to take charge of the entertainment and will notify the artists of rehearsals.

WERE THEY SWINDLERS?

Word has been received at The Sun office that two men whose stories contradict each other are around soliciting money for the strikers of New Bedford, one claiming to come from the Sun office and the other claiming that his friend is the leader of the New Bedford strikers. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.

BAKERS' UNION.

The omission of the prefix "non" in the item relative to the Bakers' union last night spoiled the sense of the paragraph and made it appear that union instead of non-union shops should be avoided. The Bakers' union stands for good and clean work as opposed to bad and dirty work, and should be patronized. Look for the union label in bakeshops.

MR. ASH COMING.

Robert Ash, district organizer of the International association of Machinists will address the Trades council tomorrow and the Machinists on Thursday.

The bill authorizing aldermen in cities and selectmen in towns to license lunch carts was taken up as unfinished business from yesterday. Mr. Rowell of Lowell resumed his opposition, contending that the streets were not for such purposes and that the bill would give the carts a legal standing in the streets, where they now have none. Mr. Hayes of Lowell defended the bill and it was ordered to a third reading, 84 to 26.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

EASTERN CANAL BRIDGE

Attitude of the Locks and Canals Co. Thereon.

What Their Rights Are in the Premises — The City Council Should Maintain Its Privileges— The Pawtucket Free Landing and a Plan to Use it.

Much has been said and written of late concerning that most philanthropic organization, the Locks & Canals company, originally chartered to aid navigation, but now existing apparently, to run cotton mills, the city of Lowell and possibly the earth—certainly a vast amount of new earth that it acquires continually. The company has appeared from time to time as a dictator, a philanthropist, and a supplicant, coming out in advance of the game in whatever role it has played. At present, it is doing a Shakespearian act its watchword: "'Twas not so nominated in the bond." I refer to its attitude on the matter of constructing a new bridge over the Eastern canal on East Merrimack street and it remains for the city government of Lowell to give it the provisions of the bond without one jot or tittle of blood.

Some undoubtedly are familiar with its attitude on the bridge question, while many are not, therefore—

The committee on streets within the week received a communication from the Locks and Canals company about the bridge over the Eastern canal, or as it is more generally known, the East Merrimack street canal bridge. The city, at the time the new bridge over the Concord river was built, widened the street, near the canal, intending at some future time to widen the canal bridge and have it as wide or wider than the street.

The Locks and Canals company in their letter state that they have not given the matter any consideration, but condescendingly agree to hear and consider any proposition that the street committee cares to make.

At the same time they are before the city council asking it to relinquish its rights in a lot of land on the Pawtucket canal, dedicated by order of the legislature to the city of Lowell for a free landing, by which the Locks and Canals company will come into repossession of a property moderately valued at $20,000.

Now, the bridge over the Eastern canal was built at the time the canal was dug, in 1835, there being at that time a street running down to the Concord river, as now.

When the company dug the canal, they became responsible by law for the construction and maintenance of a passage over it, hence the obligation at the present time to maintain that particular bridge and the necessity on the part of the city to go to the company for any changes or renewal of it. This obligation is not disputed, the only question being as to where these obligations cease in the matter of conveniencing the public with a passage over the canal.

The probability is that as a principle of law they are obliged to maintain the bridge, only at such width as the street was originally laid out, or when the canal was constructed; but it would seem as a matter of equity, that one would naturally expect the company to be willing to provide any description of bridge that the circumstances might require, because we want to widen it. It is not right that the company should escape from the burden resting upon it.

The construction of such a bridge as is desired would not be a very expensive matter, nor is the Locks and Canals company noted for maintaining bridges of an expensive character. Common observance goes to show that they escape from the burdens legally laid upon them with the least expenditure possible.

The city desires to widen the street for the convenience of the people of the Locks and Canals company, the manufacturing people, the people of a city which for 75 years has given to the Locks and Canals company all that it is and all that it ever will be. The company, it should be understood, is an organization chartered by the state of Massachusetts, of which the stockholders are the dozen or more manufacturing corporations. The stock of the manufacturing corporations is held everywhere, mostly in Boston, not more, on an average, than 15 per cent. being held in Lowell. In dealing with the Locks and Canals company, therefore, the city is dealing with a class of people living outside of Lowell, who never have in any way, shape or manner, exhibited any concern as to the welfare of this community, wherein their investments have been made profitable, or given to it a single feature of helpfulness. On the contrary, the history of these people represented by the Locks and Canals company has been one of unexcelled stinginess, always a matter of close dealing, ever demanding their rights with the coldblooded eagerness of one great corporate Shylock, and never yielding any more than did the hard-hearted old money lender of Venice. But giving the company its due, there is one honorable exception. The Locks and Canals company did, on one occasion, so far digress from its long-existing policy as to present the surprised city with a picture of Col. Francis, which action was good, as far as it went.

As to the bridge and their disposition to consider unfavorably the proposition to widen it, we have an example of their manner of treatment; a style of treatment not a little extraordinary in view of their present position as suppliants before the city council.

The duty of the city council in this business seems plain. Not one cent's worth of benefit or privilege should ever be given to this company beyond that which is legally due them, and this matter of the bridge should be most thoroughly looked into, and if there is any possible ground on which this company can be compelled to rebuild the bridge as the demands require it, it should be done. In fact, one of the most beneficial things that could be done for this community by the city council would be to have the relations of the city and the Locks and Canals company thoroughly and exhaustively investigated and printed for the use of the citizens and succeeding city councils. The Locks and Canals company, it would appear, failing in a given year to accomplish a given purpose, quietly drops the matter and, waiting for a city council that has lost sight of the circumstances, or which is more pliable, brings it up anew and ultimately gain their end.

THE OTHER FREE LANDING.

Incidentally, it is a popular and a wise belief that this city should take possession of the land formerly used as a public landing beyond Aiken street, in the rear of Little Canada and secure it to the public, preventing any reclamation to it, and ultimately fill it up for a playground for the young of Little Canada. A member of the board of aldermen recently notified that body in public meeting that the Locks and Canals company relinquishes all claim to this particular landing, but this apparent relinquishment was no relinquishment at all. This place was a public landing place for boats on the river, a hundred years, perhaps more, before the Locks and Canals company was ever thought of. It certainly was and so recognized prior to the organization of the company and its status as such, as a free landing place, has been recognized by the Locks and Canals company itself.

In 1882 an act very carefull drawn by counsel for the Locks and Canals company was passed by the legislature the substance of which was "To facilitate the construction and for the greater convenience and safety of highways and bridges across the Merrimack river and for the purpose of improving navigation and water power of said river, the city of Lowell, the proprietors of the Locks and Canals company, and the Lawrence, Merrimack, Boott and Massachusetts corporations are authorized to alter, straighten, deepen * * * to define and fix the bed of said river within said city from the mouth of Beaver Brook to the mouth of the Concord river."

This act gives those named the power of constructing walls, filling, etc. Under this act, it is believed (whether the Locks and Canals company or the others agree to it or not) that the city council in all probability has power to construct a fence or wall about this landing place, to build a river wall, etc. At any rate, such rights as the Locks and Canals company may have had in the matter have been relinquished in the letter read by the member of the board of aldermen. In any case the Locks and Canals company have no power as trustees of the public.

LITERARY NOTES.

M. Doumic, the greatest literary critic of France, is coming to the United States. Doumic's work and accomplishments, outside of his professional labor have been intense and have resulted in a number of published works under his name that is really remarkable for a man comparitively so young. From 1893 to 1894 he was dramatic critic of the Monitour Universel, and since 1894 he has been the literary critic of the Revue des Deux Mondes. Meantime, he has been a frequent contributor to the Francais, the Correspondant, the Gaulois, the Revue Bleu and the Journal des Debats. His published works comprise eight or ten volumes, dealing with a great variety of literary topics. There are two series of "Studies in French Literature," "Portraits of Authors," "Writers of Today," "The Younger Writers from Scribe to Ibsen," (talks on contemporary plays), with a second volume on similar tonics, and "Life and Manners Day by Day." The above are all published by Perrin. Through the house of Deplace he has issued an admirable textbook on the "History of French Literature." Neither the professor's chair nor the pen of the critic, however, has absorbed all his time; for he has been called to deliver frequent lectures in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Caen, Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam and other principal cities of Holland. In recognition of his services to literature, he was on July 14, 1895, decorated with the Legion of Honor.

The Boston & Maine Courier for February is at hand and it is certainly a bright publication. The city of Woburn comes in for a special article, profusely illustrated.

Harper's Monthly for March is, as usual, replete with interesting reading and takes, apropos of the times, a warlike appearance with an article, "An American Army Manoeuvre," by Franklin Mathews, illustrated by Frederic Remington and R. F. Zogbaum, and a decidedly interesting story from the clever pen of Julian Ralph on the the Wake of a War." Among the contributors of fact and fiction in this number are such entertaining writers as Verner, John Vance Cheney, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Mark Twain, Grace King, Henry Seton Merriman, Ellen Duval, and others.

The rescue of Miss Evangeline Cisneros, the now celebrated Cuban heroine, by Carl Decker of the New York Journal is the subject of a very neat and readable volume issued by the Continetal Publishing company of New York.

The introduction to the story is written by Julian Hawthorne and the story supposed to be told by Miss Cisneros herself, is undoubtedly written by Carl Decker. The manner in which he fooled the Havvana authorities in his strategems to rescue this fair young girl from an unjust and cruel incarceration, is graphically told.

The narrative shows by what appears to be unmistakable proof, the perfidy of Colonel Berriz, whose attentions became offensive causing her friends to throw him from the house. This caused her arrest and imprisonment.

The story, although presumably a narrative of actual experience, is as fascinating as a novel, while having the additional charm of showing the achievement of a heroic rescue at great peril. The story is dedicated to the women of America and the profits from the sale of the book are to go to a fund for the benefit of Miss Cisneros. No doubt the book will be widely read throughout the country. Price $1.

The conference of the Young Women's Christian associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be held in Lowell next week. The services will begin Thursday, March 3, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and will close Sunday evening. The meetings will be held in the Kirk street Congregational church.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remember that Dr. Chapman Makes a Special Study of all Chronic Diseases and that He Can be Consulted Free of Charge.

Sufferers with any form of chronic disease may apply any time at Dr. Chapman's office, 138 Merrimack street, and receive from him the best treatment now in vogue at a merely nominal rate per month.

CHRONIC BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

Many Cases Cured During the Past Six Months by the New Treatment.

Since the publication of the cures recently effected in long standing cases of asthma by Dr. Chapman's new treatment, many inquiries have been received concerning it. The treatment is based upon the theory that asthma is not a nervous affection, but is due to specific poison of the blood. Remedies which neutralize and overcome this poison and give general tone to the system are used. The local treatment by means of inhalations directly into the bronchial tubes and lungs is pleasant. Medicines are finely nebulized by an instrument specially made for this purpose. The local treatment relieves that dry and wheezy feeling and produces free expectoration, thus preventing recurring spasm. The constitutional treatment removes the cause. Mr. Charles Boynton, of Lakeport, N. H., Mr. John Leary, 1 Davidson street, Mr. S. Johnson, 89 Elliot street and many others endorse this treatment for asthma.

CHRONIC BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

Medicine Applied Directly to the Congested and Inflamed Tubes by Inhalation.

Chronic bronchitis or bronchial catarrh, so often the forerunner of consumption, is now easily cured by Dr. Chapman. There can be no condition more alarming with its dry and harsh cough, chest pains, night sweats, loss of flesh and strength, blood stained sputem and other symtoms identical with those of consumption. These, however, disappear, under Dr. Chapman's treatment. Medicines are applied directly to the inflamed and congested tubes by inhalation and free and natural secretion is soon established. Mr. Fred Chandler, North Chelmsford, Mr. William Hallowell, 48 Fifth street, Mr. F. E. Saunders, 119 Middlesex street and others, have testified to Dr. Chapman's success in curing them.

CHRONIC LIVER TR

Speedy and Inexpensive Under Dr. Chapman's

Catarrhal poison a mucous tract, and the cepted. Perhaps in of the system does it agreeable symtoms a the frequent attacks and distress, sick h tired feeling, sallowne digestion, constipation these symptoms can b the liver restored to its action b a course of treatm Chapman. Your case cannot than that of Mrs. Lakin of Chelmsford, or Mr. Lamb, or Mr. Monroe of Pond street, whose statements have been recently published.

Special attention paid to all persons afflicted with Catarrhal Rheumatism, Asthma, Incipient Consumption or any other so-called Incurable Ailments or Infirmities.

CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, M. D.

138 MERRIMACK STREET.

Consultation and Examination Free.

HOURS—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 6 to 8:30 p. m., except Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sundays by appointment only.

Regulate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

The Czarina of Russia has been stricken with small pox and her delicate condition makes her situation more alarming.

Within a few weeks of the date on which, according to official announcement the Czarina is about once again to become a mother, she has been stricken with small pox, and although the most strenuous efforts have been by wire made at St. Petersburg to conceal the fact, measles being given out as the cause of her seclusion, yet the true nature of her malady is the subject of conversation in all the court circles the news having been received here thereof by letter, as of course the censor would not permit any information of this kind to leave the Russian capital.

CASH PRICE LIST

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Butchers and Bakers.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.,

413 Middlesex and 28 Thorndike Streets

SUGAR.

Revere Granulated, fine and medium, (5¾c. pound.
Brown Sugar 5c.

FLOUR.

Best Haxall, $5.65 barrel.
Best Haxall, 75c. bag.
We also carry a full line of the leading brands, including "Swan Down," "White Sponge," "Pillsbury," "B. M. Co.," "Superlative," etc.
Try Junket, 10c. each.

BEANS AND PORK.

Best P. Beans 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
New Horticultural, 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
Salt Pork, 8c. pound, 10 pounds 75c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Raspberries, 35c. pound.
Evaporated Apricots, 10c. pound.
Evaporated Apples, 15c. pound, 2 for 25c.
Old Fashioned Dried Apples, 10c. pound, 3 for 25c.

CANNED GOODS.

Best as to price and quality if you can. Every can warranted.
Canned Peas, 7c. can, 4 cans for 25c.
Canned Peas, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Corn, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 10c. can.
Canned Tomatoes, 15c. can, large size.
Canned Gooseberries, 15c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Apples, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
One gallon Can Apples, 25c., 5 cans for $1.00.
Canned Pumpkin, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Squash, 10c. can.
Canned Peaches, 15c.
Canned Salmon, 10, 13, 15 and 18c.
Canned Shrimps, 10c., 2 for 25c.
Canned Oysters, 10c.
1 pound Can Ox Tongue, 15c.
Large Can Ox Tongue, 30c.
B. & R. Chicken, 25c. and 45c. can.
B. & R. Turkey, 25c. and 45c. can.
Armour Corned Beef, 1 pound can, 15c., 2 pound can 30c.
Armour Luncheon Beef, 1 pound can, 15c., 2 pound can 25c.
B. & R. Hams, 25c. and 35c. can.

AT THE CABINET MEETING

An Effort to Keep the Facts From the Public.

GEN. FITSHUGH LEE, U. S. Consul at Havana, Who Advises Americans To Leave The City.

The Disaster Discussed With the Possible Demand for Idemnity—What Has Been Done by the United States in Cases Somewhat Similar—Havana Mobs Dangerous—Lives of Americans Threatened.

Washington, Feb. 26.—In spite of the stories that come from unofficial sources in Havana as to sensational developments in connection with the work of the divers in the Maine's hull, the administration remains firm in its statement that there is not creditable evidence one way or the other as to the cause of the disaster, and holds to its purpose to await the conclusion of the investigation now making by the court of inquiry. This point was emphasized at a cabinet meeting yesterday. People who looked for a startling announcement were disappointed, as the members without reservation frankly admitted that the subject of the loss of the Maine had been discussed, but the government had received no information from Havana and had no intention of changing its policy until there was something of substance to warrant it.

The Spanish legation was equally in the dark as to any of the discoveries from sources that are not cited, as was shown by the message from Captain General Blanco.

Secretary Long has been under a heavy and almost constant strain ever since he was awakened in the middle of the night a week ago last Tuesday by the news of the loss of the Maine, and now that matters are, at least for the time being, in a quieter state, he has withdrawn from the department and gone away for a few days' rest, leaving Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to manage the department. The latter has been thoroughly advised at every step of the secretary's policy of treatment of the Maine affair, so that there is not likely to be any change in that respect caused by the temporary assumption of the duties of the secretary by Mr. Roosevelt.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY.

Authorities Looking up Precedents in Case Spain Must Settle.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Some of the officials of the administration have been looking up the subject of indemnities so as to lay the foundation of a case in the event it should be decided to resort to that method of settlement. While none of the cases shows the fearful loss of life sustained by the Maine explosion, yet they include many instances in which the United States has adopted energetic measures to redress the killing of American citizens in foreign countries. In a general way these methods of redress have included demands for indemnity, proclamations excluding warships of the offending nations from our harbors, display of force, non-intercourse, withdrawal of our ministers, reprisal and blockade. Some of these steps border very close on war, although they are regarded as the movements just preliminary to actual hostilities and as amounting to a threat that force will follow if reparation is not made.

The case of the Water Witch is considered to be the most analagous to that of the Maine, should it be established that the disaster was not the result of accident. The Water Witch was a United States ship engaged in 1855 in surveying the entrance to a river of Paraguay. Without warning and by order of President Lopez of Paraguay, troops opened fire on the Water Witch, killing the man at the helm and wounding others. Intense feeling was aroused in the United States when the fact became known. The president reported the facts to congress and in his message asked authority to make a demonstration of force which would ensure suitable redress. Congress authorized him to "use such force as is necessary" to secure ample reparation. Accordingly an armed fleet was hastily assembled. The expedition included 19 armed ships, 25 heavy guns, 2600 sailors and marines. It made a formidable showing in the South American waters, and President Lopez's government was awed at once into subjection. The American commissioners and naval officers were received at Ascension with much honor and every reparation within the power of the republic was given. This included an abject apology, a sweeping disavowal and $10,000 for the sufferers from the outrage. When the facts of the expedition were reported to congress, the president stated that the dispatch of this fleet had had a salutary influence throughout the world, and had convinced foreign nations that the United States would protect the lives of its citizens with all the force at its command.

The case of the firing on the United States Chesapeake by the British Leopard is another case affecting a precedent as to the government's mode of action. The Chesapeake was proceeding to sea when she was hailed by the commander of the Leopard with a demand that British deserters said to be in the hold of the Chesapeake be surrendered. The American commander refused to comply, whereupon the Leopard first fired a shot across the bow of the Chesapeake and followed this with two broadsides. The American commander was severely wounded, three sailors were killed outright and many were wounded. Being unprepared for action, it being a time of peace, the American commander surrendered. Tremendous excitement prevailed in the United States over this outrage. President Madison speedily issued a proclamation excluding British warships from American ports. He also caused energetic protests and demands to be presented at London. The British authorities promptly recalled the admiral under whom the outrage had been perpetrated and without request tendered indemnity sufficient to support the wives and families of those who had been killed and wounded.

In a later case, the American Prometheus was fired upon in the harbor of Greytown. The ship had declined to pay excessive port charges imposed by the king of the Mosquito company, then controlling the country under a British protectorate. The king called on the British warship, Express, to sustain his demands, and the Express promptly sent a broadside into the Prometheus. There were no persons killed, but the United States made a prompt demand for reparation. The British government gave this in the fullest manner and without question, disavowing the act and condemning the act of the officer of the Express.

Displays of force were resorted to by the United States in 1852 against Japan and in 1853 against Java. In the case of Japan American sailors had been severely handled in Japanese ports and the native courts failed to give adequate redress. A naval expedition was sent to Japanese waters, and this had the effect of securing the fullest apology and an agreement by which every protection was guaranteed to American citizens and property in Japan. In the case of Java the secretary of the navy sent a naval force to the waters of Java to demand that the native trial courts should give the fullest protection to Americans. The expedition was successful in its purpose and all assurances desired were given.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

FOR CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

10 YEARS OLD. The Best Whiskey In America

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its Absolute Purity, Gentle Action, Mellowness and Great Age.

E. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

CONDITION OF THE MAINE.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Havana correspondent of The Mail and Express cables: "The court has decided against any attempt to raise the ruined battleship. The members are convinced that it would be useless, as she could never be kept afloat, and the Spanish authorities here will be informed that if they wish the wreck removed from the harbor they must attend to the work themselves.

"This decision gives a better idea of the terrible havoc wrought in the Maine than columns of description could do.

"The Merritt Wrecking company, it was announced today, wanted $2,000,000 to raise the wreck. The company's representative made this demand after viewing the condition of the ship. The wreckers today turned their attention to saving the great guns. These, at least, can be recovered in sufficiently good condition to warrant the effort."

HARBOR WITHOUT MINES.

Washington, Feb. 25.—In view of the widely published report that the harbor of Havana contains a system of submarine mines, a statement around which centered the public interest in connection with the disaster to the Maine, Mr. Du Bosc, Spanish charge of affairs in Washington, made the following statement, which, coming from such authority, may be considered as an official denial: "I wish to state on my own official knowledge that no mine exists inside or outside of Havana harbor, nor is there any submarine defense of any kind. The report is so absolutely false and ridiculous that it could only have originated in the mind of those persons anxious to incite the evil passions of both nations for their own miserable ends. I consider the very suggestion of such a thing an insult to Spain."

SPANISH LAWS FORBID.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The friends of the victims of the Maine disaster have discovered that they cannot have their bodies brought to this country in cases where they have already been interred, as the Spanish laws forbid the exhumation of corpses until the expiration of five years after burial. The prohibition had its origin in the fear of infection from contagious diseases.

HAVANA RABBLE DANGEROUS.

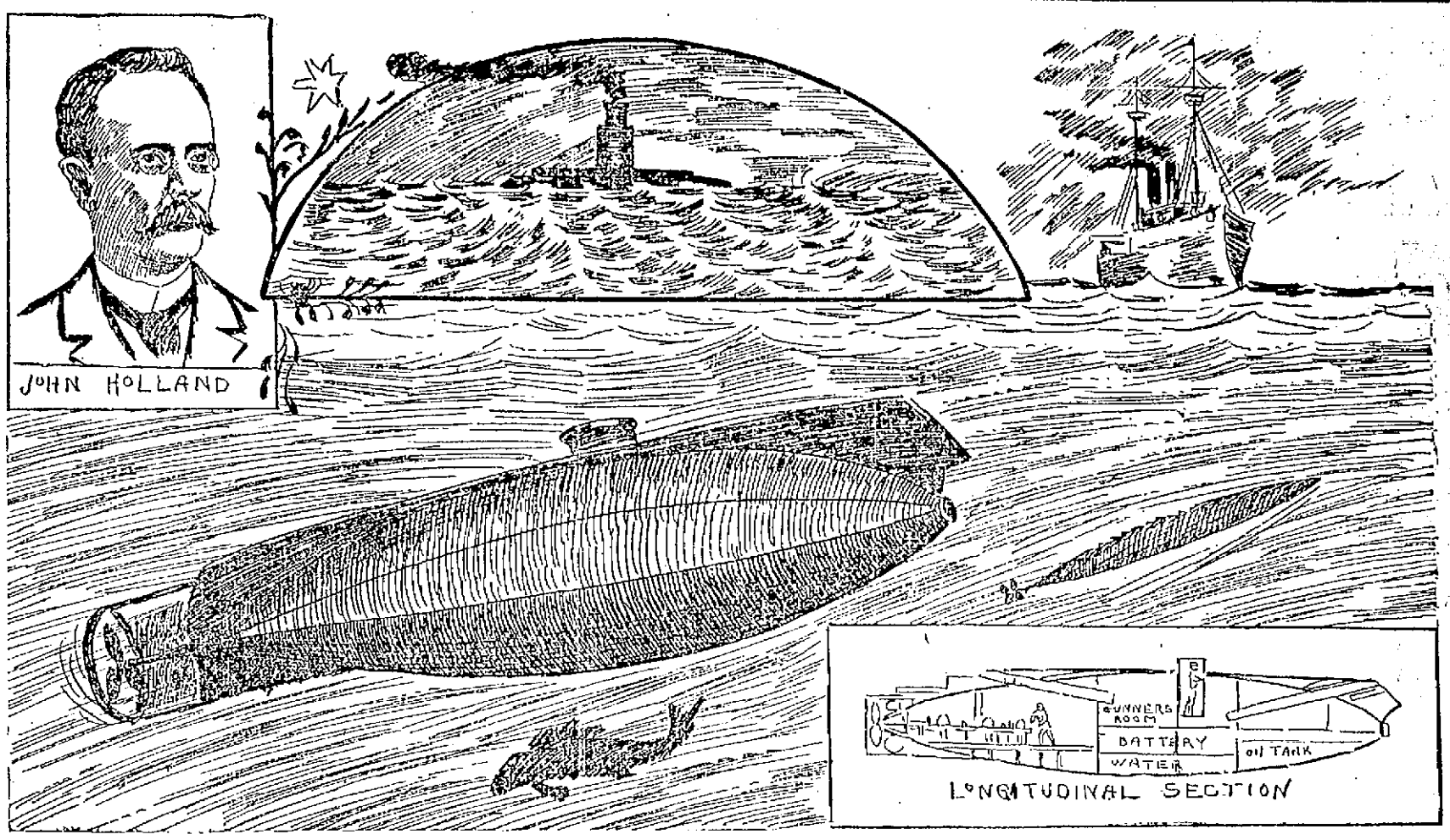
New York, Feb. 26.—Mr. Mann, who has just arrived on a Havana steamer, in an interview with a reporter of The Associated Press, said: "We were at anchor in Havana bay ess than 300 feet from the Maine. At a few minutes past 9 o'clock we heard a bugle call the cruisor's crew below, and shortly afterward we were startled by a sound like the explosion of a giant cracker under water. This was followed almost immediately by a roar that shook the City of Washington from stem to stern, and we could hear heavy missiles falling on the deck above.

"My first thought was that war had been declared between the United States and Spain, and that hostilities had begun. Looking out of the saloon porthole toward the Maine, I saw her midship section some 50 feet in the air. All around was a mass of flame and smoke. Something struck the side of our ship just then, and again she shook all over. Above the roar of the flames and the terrible excitement which followed we heard the cries of the dying and wounded. They shouted 'Help us.'

"Two boats were immediately lowered from our ship, but they had been rendered useless by fragments of flying iron and steel from the Maine. Two other boats were soon made ready, and in them the crew of the City of Washington assisted by Captain Stevens and the officers picked up over a score of the crew and several officers. Soon we had 28 officers and about 50 of the crew on board the City of Washington, which had been transformed into a temporary hospital. Sheets and linen of all kinds were torn into strips and used as bandages. All the passengers lent a hand in succoring the wounded, who bore their hurts with wonderful stoicism. Many of them were terribly mangled, and one or two died as they were being carried on board the City of Washington.

"None of the passengers on the City of Washington would have dared to leave the ship that night even had he been permitted to do so. The greatest disorder seemed to prevail on the shore, and from the ship we could hear and see that everything was in a chaotic state on land. The next morning when we landed things seemed to have quieted down somewhat and Spanish officials were running around everywhere. They were in the cafes and similar places, and few of them seemed to feel any sorrow for the awful event of the previous night. It was a common thing to hear the rabble say as they looked at the hulk of the Maine: 'Served them right,' or 'We'll serve them the same way again if they dare send another war vessel down here.' To the credit of the Spanish officials be it said that they afterwards made every effort to stop all anti-American sentiment. Nevertheless I am convinced that the gravest danger to Americans in Cuba comes from this rabble."

ADMIRALS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—These Are the Men Who Will Take the Lead in Settling the Dispute With Spain.



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

GENERAL COURT

Various Measures Advanced Stages.

LUNCH CART LICENSES COME UNDER DISCUSSION.

Rep. Rowell Opposes and Rep. Hayes Favors.

Boston, Feb. 26.—The senate threw out the Hayes resolutions against a reduction in the number of Boston letter carriers.

In the house leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of George E. Lothrop, Jr., for a state appropriation for a memorial to the author of "America," and reference to the next general court was reported on the resolve for the publication of certain portions of the colonial records.

Ought not to pass was reported on the resolve for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on state armories and rifle ranges, and on the bill for a seven days' tour of camp duties.

Ought not to pass was reported on the bill to prevent assessment life insurance companies from contesting the validity of policies after six months from their date to issue.

The committee on agriculture announced that it had concluded to agree with the gypsy moth commission that $200,000 are necessary for continuing the work of exterminating the gypsy moth during 1898. A temporary appropriation of $20,000 was passed several weeks ago, and yesterday the committee on agriculture reported a bill appropriating $180,000 more.

The committee on counties reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Martin Wood of Bridgewater for legislation to authorize the county commissioners of Plymouth county to pay to him $4500, the amount received by the county as bail forfeited by John Reed, alias Greenhalge, in the Brockton police court.

Leave to withdraw was reported by the committee on public service on the bill to reduce and limit the salaries of certain clerks of courts, registers of deeds and registers of probate.

The committee on public health reported a bill providing that whoever uses in the manufacture of sausages any coloring substance injurious to health shall be fined $100 "for each offense."

The committee on public health reported leave to withdraw on the petition for legislation to prevent the advertising or selling of drugs, mixtures and medicines by persons not registered as physicians or druggists.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

BARTOLOME MASSO, PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

Bartolome Masso says the insurgents will accept no terms but absolute independence, and when asked by a representative of the press, if he would not accept autonomy if guaranteed by the United States and thus end this fearful war, replied:

"No! Never! The time is now long past. We can accept nothing save absolutely independence from the hand of Spain. We will not have further connection with a government that has neither honesty nor stability. Further, Spain would not tolerate any interference with her trade stipulations, which have shackled Cuba so long, and Cuba, would indeed be in a deplorable conditions in her present state of devastation. Nothing can help us save an influx of foreign capital and a rupture of the present tariffs, which favor Spain's markets alone. Why, flour alone for our bread, Spain buys from foreign markets and ships to Cuba at a large margin of profit. Clothes are the same. We could buy our commodities from the United States at one-third the present cost. The very necessaries of life are taxed enormously, but while Cuba pays, Spain alone derives the benefit."

"Spain's very offer of autonomy is a sign of her weakening, and shall we at this juncture surrender to her bankrupt power to share the burden of her enormous debts, to have our now devastated island retarded by her proscriptive policy, and accept this 'generous' autonomy, not worth the paper it is written on—a pretended bait offered by a false nation in dire extremity? Never can we forget the deeds of the sanguinary Weyler, who was assured again and again by the Madrid government that 'his policy was Spain's policy,' and his extermination of our women and children approved by the Spanish people. I am an old man, and may not live to see Cuba free, but the day of her independence is at hand. Independencia o muerte!"

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK AGENTS

YES, TRUE ENOUGH.

There's a time for everything and this present time is peculiarly appropriate for taking advantage of our special sale of.er on Custom Made Suits.

Honestly we don't think there ever was a better opportunity offered you to cut off half of one big item of your personal expense. We don't need to refer more particularly to the amount of your tailor's bill. If you give us your order now we'll cut it in two for you and ask you to pay only the smaller half. A guarantee with every suit. Uncle Sam's, where the people trade.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

EYES.

We examine your eyes free and only charge moderately for the glasses, which we make to fit your eyes.

Come Now.

J. A. Legault & Co.

OPTICIANS.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

MORE SENTENCES

Imposed on Lowell Offenders at Cambridge.

JOHN LOUMOS GOT TWO YEARS FOR LARCENY.

Harry Timony Takes Two Months in Jail.

Of the Lowell cases that came up at Cambridge yesterday, the most important were those of Harry F. Timony, an 18-year-old youth, charged with house-breaking, and John Loumos a Greek, charged with larceny of a watch and wearing apparel from a fellow countryman.

Both men were found guilty, Timony being sentenced to spend eight months at hard labor in the house of correction at Cambridge, the term to begin at the expiration of the six months sentence of the local police court, January 4, for the theft of an overcoat at the time of the break. Loumos was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which considering the fact that he is already under three sentences aggregating a year for a similar offence to that charged yesterday, makes his personal liberty a rather dim prospect.

At the opening of the court, Celia O'Brien, who had been brought from the Lowell jail, pleaded guilty to the charge of adultery with John Thompson. She is now serving a sentence for fornication at the Thorndike street institution and the court added 18 months to her present sentence, as punishment for her more recent crime. When the unfortunate woman heard the sentence, she broke down and was taken from the court room weeping bitterly.

NO NAMES

HAVE A DELIGHTFUL PARTY AT HIGHLAND CLUB.

The "No Names" understand how to manage a dancing party.

Their second assembly in the Highland club hall last evening, was one of the prettiest events ever held in the club hall.

A beacon light of red gleamed from the cupola of the club house. The veranda lights had a red covering and when the 75 couples who attended the party entered the hall for the grand march, the light came from the stage, where Hibbards' orchestra sat behind a fringe of palms that grew from red tissue-covered flower pots.

At a signal the lights in the hall were turned on and the room was flooded with red electricity. The effect was dazzling and was toned down after two or three dances.

The young men who provided so fine an entertainment and so unique a display were Messrs. C. Fred Hard and Cecil L. Adams. The dance order had 18 engagements and at intermission, refreshments were served.

The matrons were Mrs. Frederick W. Farnham, Mrs. Frank E. Stowell, Mrs. John W. Stott and Mrs. John W. Sherburne.

SWEETSER'S CASE.

THE COMMITTEE MAY FAVOR HIM.

The committee on counties decided to report adversely on the petition of Martin Wood of Bridgewater for reimbursement for the money taken from him by Reed, the bunco artist. It appears that many of the committee favor reimbursing Charles Sweetser of Chelmsford, but if one gets his money, the chances are very strong that the other will also. Mr. Sweetser seems to get more sympathy than Mr. Wood, probably because of the nature of his testimony, for the latter did not give so satisfactory an explanation of his motives in taking out his money as the former. The indications are that northern and southern Massachusetts will unite in favoring the re-imbursement of each, and it will depend upon the human sympathy of the farmers of the western portion of the state whether the bills become a law or not. It was plain from Chairman Gould's remarks before the committee yesterday that he expected the Reed bill would remain in the treasury of Middlesex undisturbed; and this admission by a county commissioner will be used for all it is worth on the floor later.

FRIDAY CLUB.

The Friday club at Miss Adelaide E. Noyes' studio yesterday finished the conferences on Lowell. There was a free discussion of the many-sided qualities of the poet, essayist, and diplomat, in which the question whether the greatest poet is he who appeals to the majority or the minority was debated. The decision was in favor of the one who appeals to the most intelligent, though they may be comparatively few.

SOMETHING NEW

In Black Dress Goods arrived last week. If you are looking for the latest spring styles do not fail to come right here and see our line, as many styles cannot be found elsewhere. Our blacks in Mohairs and Brilliantines are selected with care and all goods are up-to-date. —J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Danford.

The American Watch Repairing company, formerly at 28 Prescott street, has removed to 95 Middlesex street, next to I.O.O.F. building.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c, and 50c.

WAR SPIRIT SWEEPS THE LAND

(Continued.)

claimed attitude on the Maine question as that of a patriot boiling over in indignation at an insult to his country. They suspected him of an intention of bearing the market.

McKINLEY READY.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25—General William H. Powell of Belleville, who was in command of the regiment in which President McKinley served during the war, and who was recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern Illinois district, returned from Washington today. He is a personal friend of President McKinley. General Powell says he discussed the Maine incident. In all its possible results, with the chief executive, General Powell said:

"The president stated to me that he was only waiting for a complete report of the naval board of inquiry and that should it report that our sailors had met their death through Spanish treachery, he was prepared to act at once, and in a manner which would meet the approval of every loyal American citizen."

FRANCE IS WITH US.

Paris, Feb. 25—Ex-President Casimir Perier, of France, in many respects the greatest living statesman, was personally seen today by the correspondent. He represents more than any other one man the solid intelligence of his country. "Domestic troubles," he said, "have prevented Frenchmen from a careful examination of the Maine disaster. If those who are on the spot have been unable to agree as to the cause, how can we be certain? The circumstances of the Maine's presence in Cuban waters, within easy reach of destructive power, when the relations of the two countries are strained, arouse suspicions which should induce Spain to prove her innocence if she can. If any country has a right to try and stop a useless and devastating war in Cuba it is the United States. As a nation France is not practically interested, but every upright Frenchman desires to see the cruel war ended. "In case of war between Spain and the United States, France would not interfere. Russia has been traditionally with the United States, and France is Russia's ally."

LOTS OF POWDER.

New York, Feb. 25—On a government reservation, four miles south of Dover, N. J., there is stored a sufficient quantity of munitions of war to blow the entire Spanish navy out of the sea. This great quantity of projectiles and explosives can be moved to this city by train as fast as men can load it into cars. The time of transit will be only four hours. Two carloads of shells were shipped from the reservation Wednesday to Fort Lafayette and three carloads of gunpowder were stored away yesterday, having just arrived from a factory in California.

But few people know of the existence of this great storehouse up in the mountains of Jersey. The ordinance department of the army has there six immense storehouses filled with ammunition. Each of them is built of brick, is 250 feet long and 80 feet wide. When they are closed they are practically hermetically sealed, and the contents of one of them might explode and not affect the rest, because they are located at considerable distance from each other. The army magazines are in charge of Colonel Adelbert R. Buffington, a veteran of the civil war. His territory extends along a valley for a distance of nearly three miles.

Up the side of Green Mountain, a mile away from the army magazines, are perched the yellow storehouses of the Navy Ordinance Department. There are five of these, three of brick and two of wood, the latter small and flimsily built, used for the storage of high explosives. The largest brick magazine, which is 200 by 60 feet, is used entirely for the storage of shells. Two smaller houses adjacent are used for the storage of powder. A small building of wood, remote from the magazines, is used at rare intervals as a station for loading shells. The naval magazine section of the reservation is in charge of Senior Gunner Cornelius Dugan, a veteran who has seen thirty-seven years' service. He has five assistants. Gunner Dugan said yesterday:

"The advantages of the location are many. We are out of the way of shells of an attacking force, and our position up here is almost impregnable should we have to fight for it. Never in recent years have we been in better position for war, so far as ammunition is concerned."

HEAVY INDEMNITY.

Washington, Feb. 25—At a special cabinet meeting yesterday, the situation was talked over and it was officially announced to ask $25,000,000 of

MINISTER POLO DE BURNABE.

The newly appointed Spanish Minister was born in Madrid. His father, Admiral Polo, was Minister to the United States in 1872. Senor Polo de Burnabe entered the service as attache at Washington in 1873. He is a linguist, speaking English fluently.

Spain, in case the court should decide the Maine disaster to have been caused by design.

After the meeting, Secretary Long admitted the situation to be critical. He has ordered the Columbia and the Minneapolis to put in commission and will request Congress to order an enlistment of 1500 men for the navy.

Orders were sent yesterday to Capt. F. H. Picking of the Wabash to open the recruiting station at Boston and recruit 1000 seamen at once.

Advices from Havana, via Key West, indicate that the authorities in Cuba fear that an outbreak of some kind is imminent. The recently arrived Spanish soldier express delight at the destruction of the Maine and cry "Death to America."

LOCAL STATESMEN.

VISIT MANCHESTER AND INSPECT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A party representing the Lowell city government came here Thursday to inspect the Manchester fire department and was shown about the city. The members of the local committee on fire department, remembering the delightful hospitality extended them on their recent visit to Lowell, did their best to make the stay of the visitors pleasant.

The Lowell delegation consisted of Alderman Charles H. Cosgrove, Councilmen Walter M. Leighton, Charles H. Additon, Police Commissioner Peter J. Brady and Frank L. Weaver, president of the Lowell Water Board. The party was met at the railway station by Aldermen O. D. Knox and Charles E. Cox and Councilmen G. Walter Taylor and Edward F. Murray of the fire department committee and were escorted to the Mayor's office, where they were received by Mr. Clarke.

From the Mayor's office, the party proceeded in carriages to the Amoskeag mills, where Capt. Charles H. Manning, the superintendent, showed the great boilers which furnished the steam for power and heat for this great plant. Next, the Fulton, Fire King, Lake Avenue and Central fire stations were visited and inspected, as well as the new high school building. Mayor Clarke and Chief Engineer Thomas W. Lane accompanied the party. The visitors were much impressed with the commodiousness and excellence of finish of the new school building and well pleased with what they saw of the fire department.

The horses were run out and the Massachusetts men shown what a quick hitch means in this city, where destructive fires are unknown, while everything possible was done to give them an idea of how the department was managed. They noted the care with which the apparatus is tended and the cleanliness and order prevailing everywhere.

The afternoon of sightseeing was brought to a close at the Manchester House, where supper was enjoyed. The visitors left for home on the 7 o'clock express, well pleased with their reception in the Queen city.—Manchester Union.

GOOD NOMINATIONS.

MADE BY THE CITIZEN PARTY OF DRACUT.

The forces have lined up in Dracut for the town meeting.

The republicans made their nominations Thursday night and last night the Citizens' party got together in the Bachman hose house and named a ticket that is all right.

There were 100 voters present. George W. Ducey presided and John J. Haviland was secretary. Two of the present board of selectmen, William S. Eaton, Jr., and John T. Sparks, were renominated, each receiving nearly every vote cast. The third man named was James McManiman, the florist, who will make a particularly strong candidate.

John H. Flynn was nominated for town treasurer; Nicholas Gallagher, constable and collector of taxes; Geo. F. Heland, road surveyor; John H Ames, auditor; James W. Mozley and Francis Gallagher, school committeemen.

The last session of the registrars of voters will be held today and the citizens are hustling out all the voters they can to get registered.

One section in the warrant for the meeting provides for the investigation of some of the town's departments.

PAUL O. KABLE RETURNS TO LOWELL.

Mr. Paul O. Kable, the popular gymnasium instructor and football player, who resigned his position here a year ago, to follow the tailoring business, at which he is an expert, having been brought up in it by his father, who has conducted a fine merchant tailoring establishment in a large city for many years and still conducts it with an older son as partner, returns to this city fresh from New York, to be first assistant to Louis Alexander, importer and tailor, Central street, who is also an expert cutter and who believes in always keeping his patrons up-to-date in every particular.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THOUSANDS ARE LIKE HIM.

Prominent Member of the Legislature Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Representative Crouch Made a Well Man by Using Dr. Greene's Nervura. Editor J. C. Gere Gives the Result of His Investigation of This Remarkable Cure in the Daily Gazette. Spring Is the Time to Be Cured.

HON. CHAS. S. CROUCH, REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The editorial columns of the Northampton (Mass.) *Daily Gazette* give the particulars of the remarkable cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, of Hon. Charles S. Crouch, Northampton's ablest and best known statesman and Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Editor J. C. Gere, of this leading newspaper, personally investigated the facts of this wonderful cure, and his widely-read editorial states the details of the cure exactly as they occurred, giving Hon. Mr. Crouch's own words.

Following is the editorial in full:

Learning that a great cure had been effected in the case of Representative Chas. S. Crouch, of Northampton, Mass., by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, a reporter took occasion to call on Mr. Crouch and talk with him about it, and among the thousands of testimonials given to this world-renowned medicine, none will be more widely read or give greater weight than this one coming from so noted a man as Representative Crouch.

Hon. Mr. Crouch said:

"Last spring I did not feel in my usual health; felt as tired in the morning as when I retired; had no energy nor ambition to go about a day's work; no appetite with which to regain strength and energy. In this condition I worked along from week to week, thinking that after a while matters would right themselves and I would feel like myself again. But to the contrary, I grew worse.

"Knowing that Dr. Greene's Nervura was not a patent medicine, but a medicine put up from a prescription discovered by the doctor in his private practice, I resolved to try it. The first bottle helped me so much that I purchased another one, and even a third bottle, when, to my great joy, I found myself as well as ever I was in my life; and furthermore, have remained so."

In further conversation he said:

"Dr. Greene's Nervura is a great medicine. There is no humbug about it! It was made to cure, and it does cure! No one need be afraid to use it."

Day by day he praises this wonderful medicine to his friends and neighbors, as the one sure way to regain their health.

The word of this widely-known statesman should have the most convincing weight with the public, but when we have added to this the fact that the Northampton *Daily Gazette*, a newspaper of the highest standing, vouches editorially for the truth of every word, and its editor states that he has personally investigated all the facts of the marvelous cure, there should be no hesitation by the people to use this great medical discovery, this wonderful curer of disease, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is a fact, no longer to be doubted, that this remedy cures—that it makes those who use it strong and well—that it is the surest and most certain cure for disease in all the world, and the very best spring medicine possible to take.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful specialist in curing diseases, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that this medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine. Do not fail to use it!

MATRIMONIAL.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Peter's parochial residence on Thursday evening, when Miss Mary Johnsten and Mr. Martin Toohey were united in marriage by Rev. Fr. Mullen. Miss Johnston, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and the best man was Mr. Edward Crommey. The bride was attired in a gown of white Swiss over white taffeta silk, and lace trimming.

The bridesmaid's dress was of white Swiss over white taffeta silk with pale blue silk and lace trimmings. After the ceremony, a reception was held at their home, 130 South street. The wedding gifts were numerous and included a couch from Miss Delia Hannigan; a ten dollar gold piece from Edward Crommey; parlor suite from a brother of the bride; parlor clock, Mrs. Donnelly; chamber set from a brother of the bride; parlor lamp, Mrs. Flanley and Miss Kane; dinner set, Miss Mary Kearney; willow rocker, Miss May Hannafin; silver service, Miss Minnie Teague, comrade set, Misses Susie and Annie Lunney; oak rocker Miss Minnie Donnelly; banquet lamp, Miss Katie Hill; vases, Mr. Barrett; piano lamp, Miss Julia Hannafin; picture, H. McPake; silver knives and forks, Mrs. McNulty; rugs, Mamie Donnelly; commode set, Mrs. Gallagher; silver spoons Mrs. McGuirn; Morris chair, Miss Katie Donovan; lemonade set, Miss Maggie Mercier; table linen, Miss Maggie Johnston; bed spread, Mrs. Donohoe; picture, the Misses Roarke; pillow shams, Delia Larnard; spread, Miss Katie Bowen; picture, Miss Mary Gilligan; table ware, Sarah McGirr; table linen, Mrs. Gilligan; silver berry dish, Miss Maggie Donovan.

CITY HALL NEWS.

Supt. Murphy of the health department is constructing a new wagon for the collection of garbage and refuse. He intends to have all double teams at work in future and they will be constructed on a plan of his own, with high sides. At present there are six double and four single teams in use. The new teams will carry one-third more of a load than the teams now in use, and as the dumps are so far away, it can be seen what advantage will result from the introduction of larger wagons. The department has been deprived of the use of the Middlesex street dump and is now obliged to make a longer trip over to Cambridge street, where there is a new dump. Superintendent Murphy also hopes for a new stable this year and says that the present is the proper time to build. He believes that if work is started pretty soon, the city can save at least twenty per cent. The street watering department horses will be sent to the health department stables about the fifteenth of April and Superintendent Murphy says that some provision will have to be made for them.

A man from Foster Bros. of Boston arrived at City Hall yesterday to begin the work of washing the frames of the M.M.A. portraits and he immediately set to work. He says that he can finish the job in three or four days and his pay amounts to $4 a day and his expenses to and from Boston.

The keeper has been ordered from the Pawtucketville library by Mayor Bennett as the city has already established its right to the property. The building is locked, however, and Superintendent True has the key.

PRESENTED DIAMOND RING.

AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM ON HIS DEPARTURE.

Gilbert W. Sweet, overseer in the shirt finishing room of the Lawrence Hosiery is to sever his connection with the company today to accept a more lucrative position in Pawtucket, R. I. A few days ago, the employes of his department showed their esteem for him by presenting him with a beautiful diamond ring. He expressed his appreciation of the gift, which he said would be a treasured souvenir of his pleasant relations with the employes of the Lawrence Hosiery. Mr. Sweet is married and at present resides on First street.

NO SUCH SENTIMENT.

FR. WEBER OF GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, KINGSTON, N. Y., MISREPRESENTED.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Rev. Fr. Weber stoutly denies having made the alleged utterances at a funeral sermon at St. Peter's German Catholic church with Spain against the United States in case of war, disclaims any such sentiments, and says his sermon, being delivered in German, was misunderstood, and was misrepresented in the translation.

GAVE HER A ROCKER.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church of North Chelmsford gave a pleasing entertainment in the vestry last Thursday evening.

Miss Lottie Briant, one of the members, who is to leave town the first of March, was presented with a cane rocker, Mrs. Fred Ripley making the address.

First class job printing done at this office.

AWFUL TROUBLE.

Disease of the Kidneys Are Always Serious.

Bright's Disease is Catarrh of the Kidneys.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh, Even of These Organs.

PE-RU-NA is something I recommend to everyone. I took it when I had been afflicted with swelling in my legs and hands, due to dropsy and kidney trouble. Am now entirely cured. Mrs. Ann Nelson, 3216 Broadway, Galveston, Texas."

The all-pervading power of Pe-ru-na to seek out catarrhal affections, no matter to what vital organs they have penetrated, is truly remarkable. Peru-na will cure catarrh, and by curing catarrh has undoubtedly saved hundreds from a death that would have been attributed to Bright's disease, gastritis, consumption, or some other deadly malady. Cure catarrh, no matter where it may be located. Peru-na will do it. Druggists everywhere sell Pe-ru-na. For advice, write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will give it to you free.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOOTH, Manager.

TODAY MATINEE AT 2.30 EVENING AT 8.00

The Barnum of all attractions grander and greater than ever. New great big first part and burlesque.

Al. Reeves' Big Burlesque Co.

25 handsome women, 10 funny comedians, new company, all new features, elaborate and origina scenery.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evgs. and Wednesday Matinee, Feb. 28 and March 1 and 2.

Charles E. Blaney's Greatest Success,

A RAILROAD TICKET.

The reason why it is funny it is headed by Burt Haverly, who made Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" a success. The great comedy cast beyond criticism, and players who p case. Nichols Sisters, the most celebrated black and whites in the world. Direct from their South African triumph. Sherman Wood, the World's cleverest Acrobatic Dancer and Eccentric Comedian and other merited artists. Bright music, pretty girls and graceful dancers. Mechanical and artistic effects which we carry. Don't miss it.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

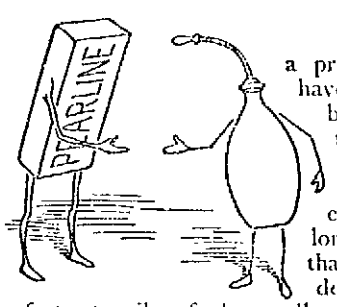
EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILGRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 0625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.



This is what

a prominent physician says: "I have given my own children the benefit of very careful study in the matter of absolute cleanliness in bottle feeding. I have studied the so-called easily-cleaned nursing bottles, and I long ago came to the conclusion that a little Pearline would render ordinary nursing bottles the safest utensils of them all. I firmly believe that children properly fed and cleanly fed will avoid the majority of the difficulties which they encounter during the first two years of life. I believe that if every feeding bottle was washed with Pearline, many innocent lives would be saved."

Surely, this is a matter to interest every mother. Nothing so thoroughly cleanses as Pearline. 548

NOTICE Pearline

WANT COLUMN

P. MALIA, THE WELL KNOWN DANCER, is about to open a clothing school in this city.

$1000 A MONTH; ONE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS man in each city and town as manager to show the Canny Gas Heater in operation with exclusive sale. Makes fuel gas from coal oil; minature gas-works; entirely new, no outlay method. Three cents a day will run a cook stove; causes intense exhilarment when shown. Can be put in any furnace or stove; saves half the coal bill. $500 to $1000 a month profit; only first class men wanted. L. Watt Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SIX PRIVATE LESSONS WITH MUSIC $2.50; Waltz, Schottische and Two-step guaranteed. Prof. Lower, 56 Read street.

WANTED—RELIABLE GENTLEMEN IN each town; $15.00 week and office expenses; position permanent; send stamped addressed envelope for full particulars. Wilday & Hutton Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. For information call or write 57 Fifth street, Centralville.

WANTED AGENTS—SAFETY [illegible] any name engraved, quick sales, [illegible] Howard, 33 Swan Building.

LOST—A BROWN AND WHI[illegible] pup. Finder will please return street and be rewarded.

LOST—A PUCKETBOOK BE[illegible] street and St. Patrick's church [illegible] me to 231 Cabot street.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST [illegible] ers Cap Spinners, Cap Twist[illegible] work. Would take small [illegible] ers used to mill work to lea[illegible] Taylor & Co., North Salem.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTU[illegible] cottage, 24 Stachard street. [illegible] Terms easy. Buy of owner, [illegible] Woodward avenue.

NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFI[illegible] Feb. 21st at 174 Merrimack street, [illegible] hours, 9 a. m. til 6 p. m. Orders f[illegible] petent help furnished promptly. J. [illegible] Prop.

MRS. BELLOWS, THE GREAT HEALE[illegible] She has performed wonderful cures by laying on of hands, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and bladder troubles, paralysis, all nervous diseases that females are subject to, throat and lung troubles, catarrh, weak and sore eyes cured when others fail. Advice given on love, law, marriage, business, lost and stolen property; reads lock of hair, picture, ring or any article connected with the person; reads from cradle to grave. Hundreds have consulted her, getting perfect satisfaction. Magnetizes water for healing the lame and sick. Can be consulted at 109 Merrimack street, daily (Sundays included.) Circle Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:30, 15c. All cordially invited.

WAGONS—I HAVE SOME HIGH GRADE wagons, new and second hand, such as square wagons, open and covered, panel side wagons, open and canopy top democrats, Concords, business wagons, etc., which I will sell very low. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS WANTED AT L. A. Liberty's, 314 Middlesex street.

$2.00 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, handing included. Paper a factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 338 Middlesex street.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL TO know that J. Sovatskin of the Co-Operative Company has removed from 30 Gorham street to 26 Central street, where he sells Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Household Goods on credit as cheap as for cash elsewhere. Agents wanted.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred C. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It prevents itch, creamy factor and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth streets, two story house, large barn, 2500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 22 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 382 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. I can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co. Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house, 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $4500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest case relieved in 2 to 4 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2 00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 179 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 251 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally; with your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 13 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1898. The Committee on Labor will give a hearing to parties interested in House bill No. 485, for eight-hour day for all state, county, city and town employees; and House bill No. 571 to act for uniform rate of wages and hours for laborers on public works; and House bill No. 572, also to hours of state, county, city and town employees; and House bill No. 573, as to hours and wages of laborers on public works, at room No. 11, State House, on Monday, Feb 28, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. William W. Leach, Chairman, Thomas Donahue, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1898. The Committee on Labor will give a hearing to parties interested in House bill No. 686, for overtime working of women and minors; and House bill No. 295, to prohibit deductions from wages of women and minors; House bill No. 212, relating employment of women and minors in mercantile Establishments, at room No. 11, State House, on Tuesday, March 1, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. William W. Leach, Chairman, Thomas Donahue, Clerk of the Committee.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 90 and 102 Lakeview Avenue. Telephone Number 454-4.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN

...NATORS WHO ARE PATRONS OF SPORT.

... and Fishing Are Favorite Pastimes. ...ollowers of Baseball and Golf. Senators In the Saddle.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Washington, Feb. 25.—A few days ago Senator Quay got together a little party of congenial spirits and took them with him to Florida to enjoy the tarpon fishing, of which he is so fond. Mr. Quay does not take many days off from his business of politics, but in the season he must have a go at the tarpon, and usually he takes some of his friends of the senate with him on his brief vacation. These trips are not wholly for recreation. Frequently the senator notes political conferences at his fishing camp. I have no doubt he discussed Mr. Wanamaker and the governorship of Pennsylvania on his recent trip. But most of his time he spends in sport or sitting on the front porch of his little frame lodge, in flannel shirt and well worn trousers, smoking a pipe or a cigar.

There are many fishermen in the United States senate to whom the public business, unless it is very urgent, becomes a secondary consideration "when the red gods make their medicine again." Frye of Maine is one of these, and he has a delightful camp in that most beautiful fishing region known as the Rangeleys. Mr. Frye takes his whole family with him when he goes on a vacation, and they spend the early morning and evening hours fishing for salmon or exploring the neighboring streams. Mr. Frye is a good shot, too, and he goes into the woods with the opening of the fishing season. But his sport in recent years has been spoiled by the amateur hunters who have invaded Maine, whose mistakes have increased the mortality of the state so largely.

Platt of Connecticut is a fisherman. He belongs to a fishing club in the Lake St. John country—a club whose members are chiefly citizens of the United States of greater or less distinction. There is no better sport to be had anywhere than on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John road, and the number of our people going up there is ten to every one Canadian. We shall hear presently of protests from the Canadian people against our participation in Canadian sport, as they are protesting now against our right to take gold in the Klondike region.

I saw Senator Thurston in Quebec last summer. He was not there for sport, but he regretted the business which called him back to Nebraska and kept him from casting a fly for the lively ouananiche. He has fished all the principal streams in the Rockies, and he is a thorough sportsman.

Vest of Missouri is an occasional sportsman. He likes to go out with a shooting and fishing party for the sake of good company and the opportunities for story telling. They tell a story in the senate of the time three Democratic

SENATOR CHANDLER ON HIS WHEEL.

senators, all now dead—Beck of Kentucky, Vance of North Carolina and Jackson of Tennessee—deviled Vest to go out on a ducking trip with them, and how Vest answered that he'd "eat all the ducks they shot at one meal." He had to beg off at the price of a wine supper at Chamberlin's when the party came back with nearly 100 ducks.

McKenna of West Virginia was another senator, now dead, who loved the rod and gun, and he spent most of his vacation in the woods. He looked the sportsman more than he did the senator, and he realized the fact. For when a doorkeeper tried to keep him away from the gallery floor of the senate during a secret session he said to him kindly, "I know I don't look like a senator, my boy." McKenna was rugged, but there was a great deal of character in his face, and his family and friends are now disputing the accuracy of a statue of him ordered by the state of West Virginia for statuary hall in the capitol.

When Harrison was in the senate, he used to go on fishing trips with John C. New and other whole souled Indiana men, and one day a well known Indianian, now in high office, said to Mr. New, "I don't see how you fellows can stand anything as frigid as Harrison about your camp."

"Oh, you don't understand Ben Harrison," said New. "When he gets into camp, he spits on his bait, takes his drain and cusses just like the rest of us."

Sewell of New Jersey is one of the men who used to take President Harrison on shooting expeditions. Senator Sewell is fond of duck hunting, and he belongs to more than one shooting club.

Bicycle riding has not so many devotees in the senate as you might expect. Chandler of New Hampshire rides for his dyspepsia and Wolcott of Colorado because riding is fashionable, and Wolcott goes in heavily for fashionable recreation of any kind. Wolcott is one of the few golf players in the senate. He belongs to a club which has its links on Fort Meyer heights, across the river. All the society people of Washington belong to this club, and Senator Brice was one of its active members. Brice is the only one of Ohio's senators in many years who has been a conspicuous social figure in what is amusingly styled "the smart set;" he took up everything that bore the brand of fashion.

Golf and bicycling have taken the place of equestrianism with many, and the paper chase, so long a fad here, has been almost abandoned. But riding is still an amusement for many well known men. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts rides almost every fine day. When Wade Hampton was in the senate, he and Butler of South Carolina used to ride a great deal, and they were graceful riders, though they had but two legs between them. Senator Edmunds was a rider, and John Sherman was another. Blackburn of Kentucky, who has been in Washington a great deal since his defeat for re-election to the senate, is seen on horseback occasionally. Spooner of Wisconsin rides, but not for sport. He has dyspepsia, due to a sedentary life, and he rides to keep his liver shaken up and his stomach in working order. Mr. Spooner prefers driving, and he knows a good horse and has owned some very fine ones.

SENATOR QUAY FISHING IN FLORIDA.

Stanford of California took up driving for his health at the doctor's suggestion, and to this fact the world owes the splendid line of trotting horses which came from the Stanford stud farm. Mr. Stanford had never thought about horses or horse raising until the doctor prescribed driving for him.

Sawyer of Wisconsin, who was Spooner's colleague for many years, used to exercise with dumbbells every morning just after rising, attired in one abbreviated undergarment, and his appearance in this morning hour is described as very like that of a little round Dutch clock. Hiscock of New York was a member of an athletic club and used to spend an hour on the running track every morning, keeping down his weight.

There are more baseball players than you would think in the United States senate. I don't mean "cranks," but men who can handle a hot ball at short or hold down first base with the best amateurs in the country. Gorman of Maryland was a professional baseball player once—he belonged to the old National club—and he has always taken the liveliest interest in the game. "Nick" Young, the president of the League, told me not long ago that when Spalding was planning to take his exhibition teams around the world, Senator Gorman, at Mr. Young's request, got them credentials from the state department that assured them the best of treatment wherever they went.

Lodge and Wolcott played on baseball teams at Harvard. Gray of Delaware was first base man of a Princeton team. Allen of Nebraska was catcher on a team at the Upper Iowa university. Roach of North Dakota played on the Georgetown university team when he was a boy. Smith of New Jersey was short stop on a Delaware college nine. Ex-Senator Irby of South Carolina was a member of a country team. Ex-Senator Hill of New York played third base on an Elmira club. Ex-Senator Dubois was a college player at Yale.

Murphy of New York and Proctor of Vermont are "cranks," and they are often seen at the baseball grounds during the season. Senator Smith mapped out a senatorial nine once, and there was some talk of getting up a match game with a nine chosen from members of the house for the benefit of a charity. The idea was not considered very seriously. Ball playing in public is not a dignified occupation for United States senators, but many of them seize the opportunity which a vacation in the country offers to practice the game, perhaps with more vehemence than skill.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Cyclists in India have more to contend with than the heat. The mosquitoes are not content with biting holes in one's person, but must needs try their teeth on the bicycle tire, which is more distressing.

CHARLES A. GILBERG, MASTER OF CHESS.

The Passing of a Famous Chess Composer and Authority on the Ancient Game. His Valuable Library.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Charles A. Gilberg, who died in Brooklyn recently, was born in Camden, N. J., on June 17, 1835.

His reputation as a chess composer was worldwide, and his dainty volume, published in 1891, entitled "Crumbs From the Chessboard," was alike noted for the elegance of its production and the high quality of its contents. He had had extended affiliation with many chess clubs and chess associations, held many elective offices, was judge at numerous tourneys, and at the time of his death was president of the Manhattan Chess club of New York city. It has been said of him years ago in connection with the game by a high authority, "We look in vain for one who has labored so long, so willingly, so liberally and so zealously to enrich its literature, to extend its popularity and to elevate its tone."

But it was his chess library, one of the most remarkable and extensive in the world, that gave him the greatest characteristic standing. Other leading collections in the United States are those of John G. White, Cleveland, the largest known in existence; Eugene B. Cook, Hoboken, N. J.; James D. Seguin, New Orleans, and Miron J. Hazeltine of New Hampshire. Professor George Allen's collection was obtained, en bloc, by private purchase, about 1880, and is now in the Ridgeway branch of the Philadelphia library. In Europe there is the collection of Baron T. V. Hydebrand und der Lasa, whose library was about the same size as Mr. Gilberg's, and Joseph A. Leon of London.

The Gottingen manuscript is the earliest known work on modern chess. It contains 12 openings and 30 problems. Vicent wrote in 1495. Lucena (1497) has 41 openings and 150 problems, the greater number of which refer to the ancient game. The next, Damiano, is the first author of repute. The Gilberg library contains four editions, the fourth, fifth and sixth, which were issued in Rome about 1524, and the last published in Venice, in 1564.

The Damiano, which was first published in 1512, gives 10 openings, six of which are at odds, and 58 problems. Between this date and 1561 his book ran into eight editions. Of Damiano we know very little. He was a native of Odemira, in Portugal, and served as an apothecary. Mr. Gilberg's volumes are in such excellent preservation that they look as if fresh from the press only a few years ago. The work contains quaint rules, chapters on games, "subtleties" and 88 diagrams. It is a 12mo of 123 pages. The title page begins, "Libro Dalmi Parrare Giocare," etc.

The rare edition of Horatio Gianuzio (or Gianutio), who invented what is called the "two knights' defense," was published in Turin, Italy, 1597, and is dedicated to the "most illustrious and excellent Signor Conte Francesco Martinengo di Malpaga." It is embellished with diagrams (woodcuts) that are as delicate as the finest steel engraving of the present day and contains 114 pages, 53 of which, curiously, are unnumbered.

Ruy Lopez de Sigura, whose celebrated opening, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt x 5, is perhaps the most popular one in serious encounters, was a Spanish priest, born in Cafra, or Zafra, as it is sometimes called. His work contains 56 games, of which 24 are from Damiano. The descriptive part of the book is taken from Fra Jacopa's treatise. The title page, "Libro de la invencion," etc., translated, reads: "Book of the liberal invention and art of the game of chess, very useful and profitable both for those who wish to learn to play it from the beginning as well as for those who know how to play." It is a quarto of 316 pages.

Mr. Gilberg had the entire list of Alessandro Salvio's works (Salvio was a doctor of laws at Naples), the edition of MDCIV, two of 1631 and one of MDCCXXIII, all issued in Naples (Napoli), Italy. These books are in their original binding of parchment sheepskin, and one of them is stained apparently with blood. It may be mute evidence of a tragedy of more than three centuries ago. In these volumes was first given the description of the Salvio gambit, as well as of the Muzio gambit, though neither was his own invention. The former he derived from some Portuguese work, now unknown. Readers of "Chess, Theory and Practice," by Howard Staunton, will be familiar with these facts.

The various books contain games with and without odds given and many problems.

There is only one edition of Pietro Carrera extant in the original Italian, though there are many translations, and this had a place in Mr. Gilberg's library. The date is MDCXVII. The title page begins, "Il Gioco degli Sacchi," etc., and the book is a quarto of 600 pages, containing an historical account of chess and chess players, a description of the pieces and a number of games.

Both he and Salvio relate anecdotes of the wonderful player Paolo Boi. Carrera states that Gregory Ducchi of Bressia wrote a poem on chess in Italian called "Scacchidie," in which he poetically animated the pieces.

There there are 12 editions of Gioachino Greco (or Greco), the Calabrian, the English one of 1656, containing a portrait of Charles I, and French editions, "Le Jeu des Eschets" ("The Play of Chess"), of 1669, 1707, 1713, 1699 (strangely printed MDCLXXXXIX), 1714, 1774, 1752, 1741; an English edition of 1750, a late French one of 1833 and a German translation of 1781.

Greco, who was of very low extraction, was one of the most brilliant players and visited all the courts of Europe displaying his skill. Salvio, however, doubts Greco's great proficiency, and states that he was inferior to Marino and other Italian players. Details of Greco's life are little known, but he died in the East Indies at an advanced age. There is no portrait, illustration or engraving extant of him or his predecessors or contemporaries, a singular omission, for his class of men was generally regarded with some of the honor showered upon warriors, sovereigns, poets, artists and statesmen. Many of his games have been copied by succeeding writers, and his skill in attacking has been generously admired by those authors who have mentioned him.

The first English edition was a very imperfect one, and the given name of Greco is singularly transformed into "Bioachimo." On the edition of 1752 the author's name was reduced to the initials "G. G."

Some of the recent works in this library have a more antique appearance than the books that are from 200 to 250 years older. There is an ancient looking treatise in German, printed in 1865, by Dr. A. van der Linde, whose death, in 1897, was heralded with sorrow throughout the chess world. Then there are almost innumerable translations (the Dutch and German editions are particularly quaint and appeal strongly to the bibliographer, especially that by Gustavus Selenio, or Selenus, known to be a fictitious name for the Duke of Lunenburg, with the dates 1617-1618 on the colophon), and works in the original tongue of every author and player known, many of them in chaste and expensive bindings, a host of pamphlets, brochures, cyclopedias and every modern volume relating to the absorbing game—about 2,500 in all.

The collection was the devoted labor of a bibliophile in this special field and represents the cultured tastes of the owner. Its value must be of several thousand dollars. Many of the rare volumes were obtained at great cost, $100 or more being paid for a single book.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

SENATOR WOLCOTT OF COLORADO AT GOLF.

SKATE SAILING.

The short duration of frost in England offers little opportunity for the sport of ice yachting, so much enjoyed by Americans in places where there is a large stretch of water, notably on the upper reaches of the Hudson and Shrewsbury rivers. However, residents in and around the English lake districts find lots of amusements in "skate sailing." One of the beauties of this sport is that the necessary equipment is very simple and inexpensive. The sail, as used in England, is generally made of white duck. It is about 7 feet in height, 9 feet wide at the base, tapering to about 3 feet at the top. The spars are made of bamboo and consist of a strong but light mainyard and of two lighter spars, to which are fastened the sides of the sail from top to bottom.

There are two sets of reef points provided on one side of the sail, as a general rule, and the spars are so jointed that they can readily be put together or taken apart. When the sail is neatly folded and strapped to the spars, the dimensions of the apparatus are inconsiderable. The weight and appearance of the bundle are not very different from those of a fishing rod and mackintosh.

There are several points which it is useful for one who is contemplating a trial of skate sailing this winter to make himself acquainted with before venturing on the ice with sail. Whether he be "going free" or "beating to windward," the navigator must always be careful to keep the sail between himself and the wind. When the wind is dead aft, the skater carries the yard behind him on a level with his shoulders, holding it steady in its position with both hands. The body should be held almost erect, with the feet parallel to one another about six or eight inches apart.

When he wishes to "go about," he does not act as if he were on board a yacht—run the boat's head into the wind and get away on the new tack. Instead he wears himself, at the same time shifting the main yard from one shoulder to the other, turning his body back to the sail, so that what was the hind part of the sail on one tack becomes the fore part on the next, and grasping the port spar with the left hand if on the port tack or the starboard spar with the right hand if on the starboard tack.

The employed arm and shoulder will now be thrown forward, the unemployed arm being left free. The body must lean somewhat toward the direction from which the wind is blowing, and the foot which corresponds with the employed arm—that is, the foot which is to windward—must be held a little in front of the other, with the prows of both skates pointing in the line of intended motion.

At each successive tack the position of the body, shoulder, foot and hand must be shifted, but these maneuvers are executed by practiced skate sailors without any danger of "missing stays" or any other mishap.

Very fast time can be made with the assistance of these sails. A celebrated skater named Adams is claimed to have covered 30 miles in one hour on Whittlesea mere in the winter of 1869.

How the forces of nature can be made to minister to the requirements of man in this fashion may be best illustrated by the Danish skate sail. It resembles the mainsail and topsail of a square rigged boat except that the two sails, which are made of light cotton duck, are in one piece. The mainsail yard is fastened by means of straps to the shoulders of the navigator and the topmast, which can be raised and lowered with ease, is attached by a gaff to its center. The mainsail is 7 feet wide at its base, 6 feet 2 inches at the yard and is 3 feet 8 inches in height. The topsail tapers to 5 feet 10 inches at the top and is 2 feet in height.

Sprits about six feet in length are attached to each of the lower corners of the mainsail and are held by the navigator. When rolled up, the entire affair is scarcely more bulky than a large old fashioned umbrella.

With this equipment a Dane sustains the part of boat, sail, keel, rudder, ballast, captain and crew. He can lay his course within five points of the wind and can maneuver himself in less space and in less time than the most expert ice yachtsman.

New Bicycle Game.

A new bicycle game, or rather a game which can be played on wheels, has lately been evolved by a cycling genius in England. It is called the royal game and requires a court or field divided into alleys.

Two teams of nine riders each take part, and the field is divided into a right and left field, with the courses chalked out plainly. An alleyway, constructed of ropes or cables, extends from the upper to the lower field on the division line between right and left field. Cables also form two upright sides, between which the play wheel rolls and is driven backward or forward by the riders in passing at any point between the lower and upper field. The play wheel is a single bicycle rim, having a 1¾ inch pneumatic tire. The idea of the game is to drive this play wheel from the center field, through attack of opponents, to a goal ahead, the riders using sticks especially made for the game. The ends of the alleyways are the goals for the respective teams.

Players ride in single file and always circle to the left. Thus the two trains are constantly meeting and passing each other in opposite directions on the upper sides of the alleyways. Royal is a game requiring swift riding and much skill, and a novice would scarcely venture to form one of a team.

THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

One of the leading clubs in New Jersey for a number of years, the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield, is bankrupt. In 18[illegible] lines several miles from the center of the city. It was considered one of the best in the country, but was too far [illegible] from the city, and never paid. It cost $10,000. At that time the Crescent club was quite popular in racing circles, being represented at many meets by Monte Scott and A. H. Barnett.

It is a false idea of the game that the science of whist requires a rigid adherence to the fundamental rules to the sacrifice of its trick making qualities. To be narrowed to this mistaken view is to throw away chances for trick taking for the doubtful pleasure of following sequentially a set of rules. Bear in mind that the chief aim in whist is to win tricks, and that it is not an exact science as mathematics, nor can it ever [illegible] cards are shuffled and dealt promiscuously. It is well for the highest enjoyment of the game that this is a fact.

The crack professional racing men in France receive big compensation from the trade outside of their winnings on the track. As an example of the generally [illegible] stated that Bourillon will receive $2,460 this year from a Paris house as a special retainer for riding its make of wheel in all his races. Bourillon's winnings on the track average from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum, including special fees for appearing at certain meets.

[illegible] from North Berwick, Scotland, and is noted in The Field of Jan. 1. On Christmas day Mr. Ramsey of the Islay Golf club hit a flying gull in the head with a full brassy shot, the impact of the ball killing it instantly.

In Japan cyclists are not allowed to [illegible]

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3 00. Per Month, 25c.

ANY TWO

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city.
The real cost of advertising is not the price per inch, but the price per inch per thousand papers.

See The Point?

It appears that Bram will have no escape from the gallows, despite the many delays and legal devices resorted to by his counsel.

The letter from Secretary Cunnine in receipt of The Sun's check for $5.00 should incite the people of Lowell to still further efforts.

"Lotta," the popular actress, is becoming a prominent real estate owner in Boston. Her latest deal is the purchase of the Hotel Reynolds at $55 a square foot.

In referring to certain interviews, credited to Mark Hanna, that gentleman has said: "I am not Congress." A good many people believe that he is the president. This charge he will dare not deny. He is the leading political boss of the country, and the president is but a puppet in his hands.

The fugitives from justice who seek other climes soon grow weary and long to come home. This was emphatically the case with Mr. Lowe, the absconding assistant postmaster of Newton Centre, who was unable to enjoy his liberty in California and voluntarily gave himself up to the authorities.

The leather shavers have submitted every fair proposition they could think of to their employers as a basis of compromise, upon the differences between them, but White Brothers have steadily refused to meet them in a compromise. It now rests with the public to stand by the leather shavers in their battle for justice.

The world sympathizes with Zola in his conviction by a jury that dared not set him free, owing to the fury of the Parisian mob. "They are all cannibals," exclaimed Zola as he heard his sentence, and the expression fitted the situation exactly. Zola will not serve his sentence because the sympathy of the world will overcome even the prejudice of the French mob.

The Boston Herald throws the following congratulatory bouquet at The Sun and in reply we would say praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed:

"Congratulations to the Lowell Sun. The courts have decided that a newspaper has a perfect right to indulge in the journalistic function of dramatic criticism and to express its unbiased opinion. This view of the case also confirms the somewhat popular notion on this subject."

The wilful murder of the colored postmaster at Lake City, S. C., has disgraced that state. Postmaster General Gary has offered a reward for the conviction of the murderers and another for the conviction of those who set fire to his house. The motive for the murder lay entirely in the fact that Postmaster Baker succeeded in securing the position over the opposition of white republicans.

LOWELL DOES NOT WANT IT.

The bill now before the legislature providing that the board of health shall have control of the office of milk inspector is one of considerable importance. We might be disposed to favor the measure had we not a milk inspector who stands foremost in his business in Massachusetts, who was appointed by Mayor Fifield some years ago, and has developed and enlarged his office into a separate and distinct department almost equal in its operation and its importance to the board of health itself. The people of Lowell who realize the importance of Major Allen's services as milk inspector will unanimously oppose the bill. Mayor Bennett in opposing the measure, represents the sentiment of the entire city.

NEW BEDFORD'S APPEAL.

The strikers at New Bedford, after a courageous battle of six weeks have issued an appeal to the public, stating that there are at present among the strikers about two thousand people who are on the point of starvation. This is a very serious situation and one which should meet a generous response from the operatives of other New England cities. Lowell has done good work in aiding the strikers at New Bedford and will do much more in that direction. It is to the credit of the strikers that they have kept up the fight so long, but as yet there is no sign of capitulation on the part of the mill owners. The relief and support from without must be continued. A misleading statement in the form of a dispatch has appeared in several papers throughout this state within the past few days stating that the business men of Lowell have refused to aid the strikers at New Bedford. The despatch is utterly false and misleading. The business men of Lowell have contributed very liberally for the relief of the New Bedford strikers, and they will contribute still more. In proof of this, we have only to mention the contributions by two insurance companies of fifty dollars each, the contributions of equal amounts by the Brussels and the Ingrain Carpet unions; with some equally large from other concerns, together with smaller sums ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars from various business men. It is true that the business men of Lowell have not organized for the purpose of aiding the strikers, but they have contributed individually all that could be expected at a time when they find business is generally dull and depressed. Furthermore, Lowell is not done contributing. The Central Labor Council is arranging a large benefit for the New Bedford strikers and the business men will help in making it a success.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Worcester Gazette—The spirit of '76 is as lively as ever. The terrible death of the Maine's seamen has only stimulated a desire to succeed them, and the recruiting stations are besieged with applicants. At the Brooklyn navy yard over 500 men appeared yesterday, in response to a requisition of 91 men. Evidently the opportunities for a cruise in times of peace are not the only incentives for enlistment. The men who are asking for arms and uniforms today, want to fight and not merely to parade.

Hartford Times—We suppose that Mr. McKinley and his friend, John Day, from Canton, Ohio, have got such a high fence built around the Hon. John Sherman, that he cannot "get out," but what is to prevent, we should like to know, the Hon. John Sherman from writing a private letter to somebody some day, which may involve humiliation and perhaps blow the whole administration "out of water?" It strikes that the indiscretion of Senor Dupuy De Lome was a trivial thing in comparison with the indiscretion which keeps John Sherman in the office of secretary of state.

Bangor Commercial—Senator Hanna refuses to obey the summons to appear before the senatorial bribery committee of the Ohio legislature. But in face of this contempt of the high authority summoning him is the undisputed fact that $1700 was paid over to a member of the Ohio house to persuade him to vote for Mr. Hanna for the senate, and this money is now held by a Cincinnati lawyer for the owner if he wishes to come forward and claim it. But if Mr. Hanna may defy the authority of the state legislature such a little matter as this bribe need give him no uneasiness.

Buffalo Express — The rumor of treachery and what not in connection with the Maine disaster, recalls similar rumors that were rife in Spain at the time of the Virginius affair. Two of Spain's most powerful battleships were then in New York harbor. It became necessary to make some slight repairs on one of them and the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard was requested to allow the craft to be put in the dry dock. The request was granted after the commander of the battleship had agreed to take off his guns and quarter his men in tents in the navy yard. When the man-o'-war was ready to leave the dry dock, a coal barge, which was passing through the river, sank in front of the dock, so that the warship could not get out. It was at once declared in Spain that the sinking of the coal barge was nothing less than a Yankee trick, and that no effort was being made to get the barge up and away. Of course, there was no truth in the assertions, but the anger of the Spaniards, nevertheless, was very great, and many days passed before it disappeared. It was necessary to remove the large barge piece by piece, and work as diligently as they could, the Spanish vessel did not get out of the dock until the war scare had subsided.

Kansas City Star—The activity which prevails in strengthening the coast defences of Boston is eminently proper. It is a town which is extremely rich in objects of interest which could never be replaced if they were destroyed. Faneuil hall and Bunker Hill monument alone are worth all of the money that may be expended in protecting Boston from harm.

Hartford Times — We do not take much stock in the London Spectator's story that Spain has a private assurance of the support of France in event of her engaging in war with United States. It is a very improbable story. The French seem to be looking for a good deal of trouble, but they do not appear to be looking for it in the right direction.

Boston Pilot—The admirable thing about American diplomacy is the straightforwardness with which it acts. When all the arguments and remonstrances had been exhausted to prevent the sending out of the Laird Brothers' rebel rams, at the crisis of our civil war, a few lines penned on a visiting card by Abraham Lincoln settled the whole matter. They read: "Tell Adams to say to Palmerston that another 'Alabama' means war!"

Fine job printing done at this office.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

CHIEF VALUE OF GOLD.

Derived From the Law Making It Legal Tender.

WHAT IF IT WERE DEMONETIZED?

Deprived of the Fictitious Price Given It by Law, Gold Would Lose Ninety Per Cent of Its Present Value—Restore Silver to Its Ancient Right.

In the discussion of the money question that is now agitating the people throughout the length and breadth of the land the advocates of gold monometallism insist that we should have money that has intrinsic value, that the material on which the money stamp is placed should possess an intrinsic value equal to the money stamped upon it, that gold possesses this property and that silver does not, and for this reason they favor a single gold standard. Are the premises true? Has gold intrinsic value? If the premises are not true, if gold has no intrinsic value, then some other reason must be assigned for monometallism. The word "intrinsic" means international, inherent, not apparent or accidental, opposed to extrinsic. Now, the fact is, gold has no intrinsic value whatever. All commodities have certain inherent or intrinsic properties which tend to make the particular commodity more or less desirable, and to the extent that such properties influence the desire for their possession such inherent properties may enhance their value or ratio of exchange, but value itself is independent of and extrinsic from all commodities. If value were intrinsic, if it were inherent in a thing, it would not change or fluctuate.

In 1873 371¼ grains of pure silver were worth as much in all markets of the world as 22.2 grains of pure gold. Now they are worth only about one-half as much. Is it possible that the intrinsic value of one or both of these metals has changed since 1873? Certainly not. The intrinsic properties of gold and silver are the same now as they were in 1873, as they always have been but their relative values when uncontrolled by legislation are subject to great fluctuations. Value is a relative term. Value is created by the law of supply and demand. The inherent or intrinsic properties of a thing may be of such a character as to limit the supply, and by limiting the supply may enhance the value or extrinsic circumstances may increase the demand, and by so doing enhance the value, but value always and under all circumstances is determined by the law of supply and demand.

There are certain properties in gold that make it desirable for certain uses independent of legislation, but gold derives its chief value from the fact that by virtue of law a certain quantity of it may be coined into a dollar, and when so coined is a legal tender and lawful money. If the demand for it as a money metal is increased, as it would be by the demonetization of silver, its value will be increased, while, on the other hand, if gold should be demonetized its value would almost entirely disappear. The stock of gold now in use as money amounts to something more than $3,500,000,000. There is enough in stock to supply the demand for use in the arts for 70 years. The artisan will not pay much for material that must be kept in stock 70 years before consumption. It is safe to say that if gold should be demonetized, if the fictitious value given it by law should be taken from it, 22.2 grains of gold would not bring 10 cents in the markets of the world, that 90 per cent of the present value of gold is fictitious and is caused solely by legislation.

Considerable space has been given to the discussion of the phrase "intrinsic value" because it has been so long and so persistently asserted by the money kings, and especially by the bold monometallists, that gold has "intrinsic value," that it is a "standard of value" and a "measure of value," that many people who have made no special study of economics have been and are deceived, and because no man can understand the true character and function of money until he realizes the fact that there is no intrinsic value in anything.

It is claimed by the gold standard men that if we restore the silver to its ancient right of free and unlimited coinage the United States would become the dumping ground of all the cheap silver in the world. If the United States should restore to silver its ancient right of free and unlimited coinage, there would be no cheap silver in the world. The reason why silver is worth less (measured by gold) now than it was in 1873 is because and only because of adverse legislation, and when the laws that discriminate against silver are repealed silver will resume its ancient place at the ratio existing prior to such adverse legislation.

Men tell us that we cannot legislate value into a thing nor out of a thing, but that value is controlled by the inexorable law of supply and demand. Now, while it is true that value is controlled by the law of supply and demand it is also true that anything which tends to increase the demand for a thing, the supply remaining the same, must necessarily enhance its value, and if the legislative demand is for the total supply, and if the legislative demand fixes a price at which the total supply will be received, it necessarily follows that the value of the commodity so fixed cannot fall below the price fixed. It might rise temporarily slightly above the legislative limit, but it could not by any possibility fall below it.

Republicans and Boss Rule.

The trouble with the Republican party everywhere is the boss system buttressed on the spoils system. So long as these systems shall endure it will pass the wit of man to "fix up some harmony" which will stay fixed.—Philadelphia Record.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

Many people gather thorns by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—dull dragging pain—general feeling of weariness—is sure evidence of kidney and bladder trouble. Take Utah Kidney Beans at once—they will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Utah Kidney Beans.

E. B. Samuels, County Clerk of Hickman County, Clinton, Kentucky, testifies, that he suffered for years with horrible pains in the back, kidney and bladder—was treated by many physicians—they gave him no relief—he got so that he could hardly stand alone—Utah Kidney Beans, he says, completely cured him. He gladly recommends them to all sufferers.

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Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

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The Barnum of all attractions, grander and greater than ever. New great big first part and burlesque.

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25 handsome women, 10 funny comedians, new company, all new features, elaborate and original scenery.

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WEEK OF FEBRUARY 21.

BOSTON COMEDY QUARTETTE, Formerly the Monolo-Mason quartette. NIZARRAS, King of the Wire, the Elite Musical Artists, Milton—SILVER and SPARKS—Ada, in their new and novel German musical creation. KOPPE, Sensational Club Swinger. The manner in which this little gentleman manipulates the Indian Clubs is truly wonderful. Irene—JOY and CLAYTON—Estelle, the best sister act on the American stage, introducing singing, dancing and acrobatic and contortion work. BINGHAM, the Ventriloquist, with his funny mechanical figures and a wonderful reproduction of the sounds of Edison's Phonograph. During the act Mr. Bingham will smoke a cigarette while singing a song of rapid movement.

Four shows each day. Matinee 2.30 and 4; evening 7.45 and 9.15. Popular prices. Balcony 10c, orchestra 20c. Ladies admitted afternoons for 10c. Seats free.

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WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Dec. 22, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 5.50, 6.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.01 12.45, 2.30, 3.25, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.37, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05 2.11, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.50, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.26 a. m. 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.26, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.26, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 1.05 p. m.
For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 6.50 a. m., 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 3.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m. (6.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p. m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 6.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 21.
Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:
For Boston, 6.45, 7.25, 8.42, 7.45, 8.50, 9.15, 9.40, 11.05 a. m.; 1.30, 3.00, 4.25, 5.44 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.45 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.55, 6.45, 7.14, 7.20, 8.25, 7.33, 7.48, 8.57, 9.19, 9.50, 11.03, 11.42 a. m. 12.10, 1.11, 2.05, 3.52, 4.28, 5.22, 5.49, 6.22, 7.19 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.20, 7.25, 7.48, 9.19 a. m.; 4.28, 5.58 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.25, 7.34, 7.33, 7.45, 11.10 a. m.; 1.10, 1.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 4.25, 5.58 p. m.
Note—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.23, 10.08 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.25, 5.13 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.02, 5.01 and 5.32 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m., and 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.13, 9.10 a. m.; 12.02, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.40, 6.30, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.02 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.10 p. m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.10 a. m.; 12.02, 1.40, 5.40, 18.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.40, 18.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.02, 18.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.10 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
¶ Daily for Montreal.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAIT, General Agent, Lowell.

Seven
SUTHERLAND
SISTERS
HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S
DRUG STORE,
217 Central St., Lowell.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

ALL PIANOS
LOOK ALIKE TO SOME
But our stock was never better to select from. Our prices the lowest and terms you can make to suit yourself. Our expense is small and you receive the benefit. Chair, etc. Fund book free.

How's This?
Upright Piano, Chair, Scarf, Book,
$100.00.
$10 down and $5 per month buys it. We are over the Railroad National Bank and can save you money.

ESTEY
145 MERRIMACK STREET.
A. H. ROGERS, Manager.

DR. KELLEY
SURGEON DENTIST
152 CENTRAL ST.
Opposite the Washington House

SPIRIT MEDIUMS
PALMISTS and HEALERS.

FRANCE BROTHERS are the only mediums who reveal just what you want WITHOUT ASKING QUESTIONS. Through a high power they bring you perfect success in love, marriage, divorce, sickness, business, reuniting separated, law suits, property, etc. Power equal to five other mediums combined. No matter what troubles you, these generous and sympathetic young mediums are gentlemen who will help you, take no money if you are not satisfied. They tell the FULL NAMES of callers, tell who and when you will marry. Regular fee $2 to $5; for few days
50c. to $2.00
Hours daily and Sunday 9 to 8. Residence 59 Appleton Street, next to Post Office.

Light As Day
Acme Gas B...
Price for burner, ma... ney and shade complet...
ONLY 59...
Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Gordly, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Gervais

Artists' Materials
Of all Descriptions for
Oil, China, Water Color Painting
And Charcoal Drawing.
China for decorative purposes. Canvas stretchers up to 48 inches always in stock.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

AUCTION BY
J. E. Conant & Co.,
Saturday, Feb. 26, at 10.30 a. m.
At 223 Central street, Fiske Block. New Upright Pianos, Office Desks, Show Case, Music Books, Scarfs, Stools and other goods.

Three Money Savers
One lot of Youth's tapped soled Lace Shoes today 90c. a pair.
1 lot of Ladies' Shoes, in button and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.
1 lot Men's Shoes, congress and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.
J. J. LONERGAN
215 DUTTON STREET.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $5.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.75 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEORGE GOULD AT WORK AND PLAY.

His Application Is Intense, and Sometimes His Hours Are Long. Likes to Get His Coat Off and Sit In His Shirt Sleeves. Sometimes Taken For a Clerk by Visitors—Relaxation and Forgetfulness of Railroads and Telegraphs Every Day When He Starts For Lakewood. Furlough Lodge and Its Play Spells. Bicycling Through France.

[Copyright, 1898.]

[illegible] as the clock at 10:30 every [illegible] iddle sized young man of [illegible] inrance, who seems glad [illegible] ks briskly into the tall, [illegible] are cornering on Broad- street, New York, tips a [illegible] the elevator man and [illegible] to the car. [illegible] ful young man's name is [illegible] Gould,' monarch by inherit- [illegible] that may be surveyed in the [illegible] Union building and the properties there controlled. He is one of the hardest workers in all New York.

On his shoulders, at 34, rests a heavier burden of financial and commercial responsibilities than was ever before borne by one of no more years. Just now this burden is heavier than usual by reason of the fight he is making with New York's rapid transit commissioners for permission to extend the Manhattan Elevated railroad lines. Should he win, his prestige in the world of affairs will be signally enhanced; should he lose, his defeat will be no greater than others before him have suffered. Undoubtedly he appreciates the gravity of the situation to the full, but there is nothing in his looks as he enters the elevator to indicate that he is worried in the least.

At the fifth floor he leaves the vertical railway, enters a door on which is inscribed "Missouri Pacific Railway Company," and, passing through a series of apartments that serve practically as anterooms, enters the modest sized inner office in which he earns his daily bread. There he throws off his coat, removes his cuffs, sits down at his desk in his shirt sleeves and plunges at once into business, for he knows full well that he has a stiff day's work ahead of him and none too many hours to do it in.

The morning batch of letters and telegrams is formidable, even after the less important ones, including most of those begging for money and other favors, have been sifted out by a discerning private secretary. But the chief spirit in the management of some 15,000 or 16,000 miles of southwestern railroads and the greatest network of telegraph lines in existence makes short work of his missives by wire and his missives by post. By the time 30 minutes have rolled around, or at most at the end of an hour, they are all got out of the way.

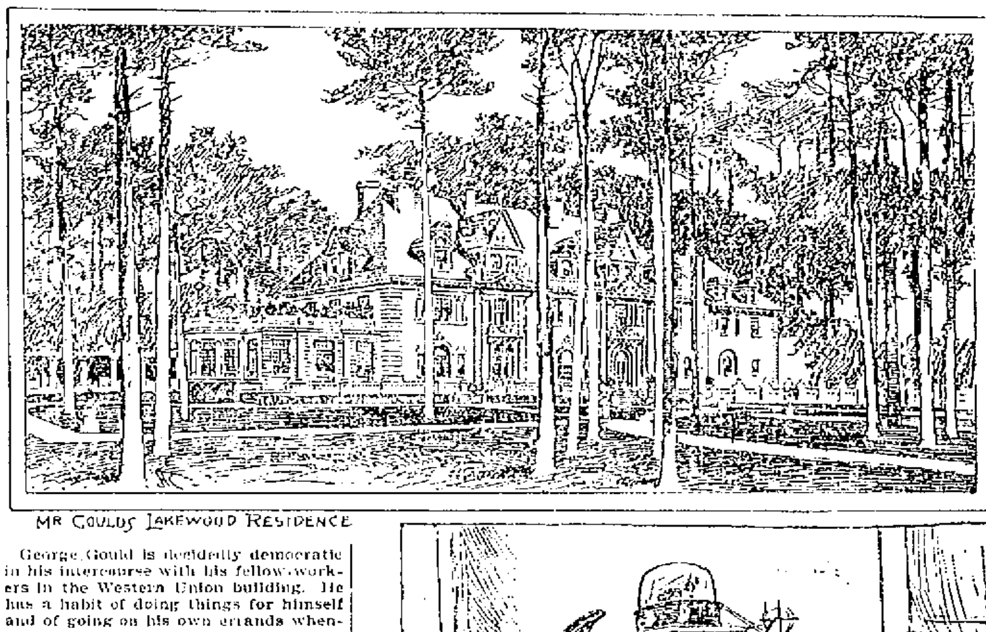
But it should not be understood that this is ever accomplished without interruption. Far from it. Nine mornings in ten he is broken in upon by the telephone before he has been at work five minutes. This does not ruffle him, however, for neither letters nor telegrams bring more important messages than those sometimes received over the speaking wire. He can manage a telephone conversation better than 99 men in a hundred. The attachments to his desk—which was designed and presented to him, by the way, by General Eckert, now and for many years president of the Western Union—include elaborate telephone apparatus by which direct communication with any long distance telephone station in the country may be made without delay or fuss.

When George Gould's telephone bell rings, he slips a metal band receiver, exactly like those used by exchange operators, on his head, thus excluding every outside sound, and talks as quietly and naturally as if the person addressed were directly in front of him instead of perhaps a thousand miles away. He never wastes words. In the course of a recent half hour talk in his office between Mr. Gould and the writer the telephone bell jingled repeatedly. In every case save one the answer was made in a single brief sentence so quickly uttered as hardly to break the thread of our own conversation, yet at least two of the replies involved transactions mounting to thousands of dollars.

What remains of Mr. Gould's mornings after the mail is disposed of is given to callers, though naturally only the most important of these are admitted to his office. The policy of exclusion is prompted solely by necessity, however, and no one whose wants cannot be properly attended to by a subordinate is kept out.

Though he sometimes goes to the Lawyers' club, just across Broadway, he generally lunches at the restaurant in the Western Union building provided for the officers and directors of the Gould corporations. His midday meal is always simple and almost always quickly disposed of, for the afternoon is its directors' meetings, sometimes following one another in rapid succession till the close of the business day. Mr. Gould himself takes the chair at many of these meetings, and as presiding officer is a genuine hustler, his penchant for "transaction," as spoken of by some of his fellow directors, being decidedly unusual. And whether presiding or not his presence insures rapid accomplishment of whatever business is in hand.

It would take half a column in this newspaper to enumerate the various companies in which George Gould is interested as managing trustee of the family estate. The most important of these corporations, the Manhattan Elevated railway, the Western Union Telegraph company, the Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, International and Great Northern and St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad companies, are well known to the public. But there are literally scores of other corporations to which he must of necessity give more or less attention every day. How he does this no one but himself understands, and it is doubtful whether he could tell if he tried. His general plan involves the reception of a daily report from each. These reports are made out on blank forms devised or suggested by himself, each one containing absolutely no more than is essential to make the current situation clear. Some are examined at the same time as the morning mail; though others, which come in later, receive attention at odd moments between business calls and directors' meetings. No one is left over till the following day, and he never takes them home to Lakewood for examination.



MR GOULD'S LAKEWOOD RESIDENCE

George Gould is decidedly democratic in his intercourse with his fellow workers in the Western Union building. He has a habit of doing things for himself and of going on his own errands whenever he can. It is not at all unusual for him when wishing to consult with or give directions to some one on another floor to visit that floor instead of sending a messenger or using the office telephone, frequently leaving his private office in a rush, without stopping to put on his coat. On more than one such occasion he has been taken for a clerk in his shirt sleeves by visitors in the building. Once when he was in an elevator, his pen behind his ear and his fingers smudged with ink, he was greatly amused by the talk of two fellow passengers, strangers in New York.

"I should like to see that young George Gould," said one. "They say he ain't no great shakes compared with the old man."

"So should I," said the other, "but I hear he's a regular la-de-dah, and that he thinks more about his yachts and his fox hunting and society than business. It's apt to be that way with the sons of rich men."

It is generally understood that George Gould never speculates, and this is strictly in accordance with the facts. He never buys and never sells, his chief object in life being to maintain and increase the properties under his charge by careful business management. An occasion arose last spring, however, when for a moment it seemed that an incursion into "the street" was imperatively necessary. He was sitting at his desk, absorbed in his morning mail, when his youngest brother, Frank, who had been watching the ticker tape, came into the office.

"They are pounding Missouri Pacific," he said, "and the stock has dropped from 19 to 14."

George ceased work in hand at once.

"If that isn't stopped," he said, "some of the small holders will be shaken out. That will not do at all."

Then after a little thought he wrote a few sentences on a pad and gave it to the brother.

"Put that on the wire, Frank," he said, "and see what effect it will have."

The message ran substantially as follows:

"Rumors that the Missouri Pacific railroad is to go into the hands of a receiver are utterly unfounded. Money to pay the interest due April 1 on the bonds is now in the treasury, and holders can have coupons cashed at ordinary bank rates on presentation at the company's office.

"GEORGE GOULD, President."

Inside of 20 minutes the stock was back at 19. It had not been found necessary to buy in order to protect the small holders.

There are occasions when the pressure of business is so great that Mr. Gould remains at the office until late in the day, just as there are times when he arrives early in the morning, but as a rule he starts for Lakewood promptly at 4 p. m. More than once he has been known to cut short a weighty business talk with the statement that he has promised to leave New York on the 4:30 train in order to join his boys in a game or to go out driving and must positively beg to be excused.

Unquestionably his practice of shutting off the pressure at a given time each day has much to do with his unusual ability to push things along while he is at work. And there is no doubt whatever that his habitual buoyancy of spirits and his abounding physical health are due in large measure to the fact that he begins to forget business cares the moment he leaves the office. He is ready to think of Lakewood and nothing else in the world by the time he steps aboard the ferryboat at the foot of Liberty street.

But, although he strives always to forget business when his day's work is finished, he never really forgets Lakewood during the hours of the day. That beautiful spot amid the Jersey pines is, in fact, his favorite topic of conversation whenever he can find the time to talk about it, and he keeps in his desk a little pile of proofs made from a half tone reproduction showing his recently completed residence from the point of view he likes the best to give to his friends.

"This view of the house," he said to the writer, "displays the southern exposure. The dining room, the living rooms, the library and the drawing rooms, those apartments which one uses most, are on this side, where the sunshine always falls except on cloudy, lowering days. No, the grounds about Lakewood are not yet entirely completed, but we shall cut no more trees away. We think it will be a very pleasant place by and by."

Mr. Gould evidently regards the Lakewood place as a permanent residence, and reasons that would bring about a change would need to be of great and pressing importance, although he still retains his town house. He is a generous contributor to many Lakewood institutions, including the Episcopal church of St. James and the Lakewood Country club, and he has helped build up the place in many other ways. His stables there and the cross country riding in which he takes part have often been described in the newspapers.

I asked the other day if his devotion to Lakewood had in any degree lessened his delight in Furlough lodge and the game preserves which surround it at the headwaters of the Delaware, on top of the Catskills, in Ulster county, N. Y.

"Not in the least," he replied. "We spend several weeks there nearly every summer. But Furlough lodge is a warm weather home essentially. How large are the preserves? Well, I can hardly tell you exactly. Let me see. We began with 500 acres; then we added 400, making 900, and quite recently we have purchased 2,600 or 2,700 acres more. There must be nearly 4,000 acres all told by this time."

His summer stay at Furlough lodge is among the most important of his annual recreations, but it is generally preceded by a little spring duck shooting on the preserves of the Maryland Gun club, of which he is a member, located on the lower reaches of the Susquehanna. He also fishes a few days every year in some of the more famous Canadian waters, and sometimes, when he is west on a tour of inspection over his railroads, he puts in a few days of shooting there. Residents of Jefferson City and vicinity have not yet tired of telling about the hundreds of grouse that fell to his gun in the fall of 1891. He is a good sportsman, and his wing shots are spoken of with enthusiasm by his friends.

"These diversions are all very well," he said the other day, "but I never get real rest save when I am cut entirely off from wire communication with the business world, and that is possible only on a sea voyage. Even then complete isolation can never last more than a few days, for the transatlantic trip is now rarely more than a week in duration.

"Some years ago we cruised up north in my yacht off the coasts of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador. Of course we had to put in for supplies here and there, and of course my business associates knew about where we expected to put in. And at every landing we found a package of telegrams waiting.

"Sometimes, in addition, we would see signals flying when cruising near the shore, indicating that messages had been received and were waiting for me. Of course we could not refuse to put in and get them, though I was more than once sorely tempted to do so, and for that reason my periods of absolute rest and freedom from care were brief."

One of the pleasantest holiday seasons he ever enjoyed extended through several weeks of last summer, when he was abroad with his family. Leaving the children at Paris in charge of trusted nurses and governesses, Mr. Gould and his wife undertook an extensive bicycle tour together through the south of France, attended by only two servants, a man and a maid, each of whom rode a wheel the same as their master and mistress. Mr. Gould is still fond of telling his friends about the pleasures of that trip. It reached into regions where American millionaires are never heard of and where the name of George Gould means nothing at all. Night after night the party put up at quaint provincial inns, and day after day they wheeled over smooth, hard French roads through sections inhabited by the simplest of peasantry. It is true that the telegraph was not there unknown and that ever and anon his attention was distracted from the seeking of pleasure and health by the reception of messages from America, but on the whole the experiment was a decided success and may be repeated at no distant date.

GEORGE GOULD AT HIS DESK

The territory embraced in the Furlough lodge preserve is of the wildest sort, abounding in rocks and mostly covered with a heavy forest growth. Very little is fit for cultivation—in fact, much had been sold and resold to meet the taxes before Mr. Gould purchased it—but it is beyond compare as a home for deer and other game. Its broken surface furnishes an infinity of beautiful views, and its streams form ideal breeding places for trout, bass and other game fish. Every year the number and variety of animals are increased, and every year the waters are restocked with thousands of young fry procured from the hatcheries. Every year, too, thousands of mature fish escape, so that the streams of more than one county below the preserves that had been fished dry by sportsmen and market fishermen now swarm with finny beauties, to the joy of many anglers.

It is one of Mr. Gould's chief desires that the general wildness of the property shall be maintained. Aside from the laying out of the grounds immediately surrounding Furlough lodge, therefore, no attempt has been made to embroider the beauties of nature. The solid winding carriage drive, miles and miles in length, by which almost every part of the estate may be reached, has been so constructed as to enhance rather than detract from the general effect. The building of this road involved the purchase of a heavy steam roller, one of the most expensive attachments to the place. None of the towns bordering on the estate is rich enough to own such a machine, but the inhabitants appreciate macadam roads at their full value and have not been slow to avail themselves of Mr. Gould's offer to allow any town to use his roller without expense whenever it was desired to improve the highways. Already some extensive reaches of first class drives have thus been provided where before there were only ordinary dirt roads, and before the Gould roller is worn out it will probably contribute many more miles of macadam to the Catskill region. Besides, it has established exceedingly cordial relations between the owner of the Furlough lodge preserves and his neighbors.

FURLOUGH LODGE.

Having expended thousands in establishing and stocking the preserves, Mr. Gould naturally desires to reserve its pleasures and treasures for himself and friends. To that end he has surrounded the entire 4,000 acres with a barricade to prevent the escape of the game. And because of the good feeling engendered by the free use of the road roller and other mutual courtesies between him and his neighbors poaching on the preserves has been almost unknown to date.

There were two men, however, who declared with emphasis that no one had the right to say they should not hunt and fish where they pleased. George Gould might object to poaching if he liked and invoke the law if he chose, but they should pay no attention to his protests. This was brought to the attention of the Furlough preserves' superintendent, who warned them that they would surely be prosecuted if they poached. But they persisted and were arrested.

When the farmers of the vicinity heard about it, there was a grand rush to get on the jury in order to make sure of conviction. This was duly accomplished, and the men were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Of course the men thought the punishment a little severe, and so, too, did George Gould himself, for on learning the facts he urged the justice to suspend sentence on condition that the poachers promised to sin no more. After some hesitation the justice consented. The men were released and have ever since been ready to hurrah for George Gould. All the rest of the world might turn against him, but his mountain neighbors think he is just about right.

Furlough lodge itself is built of logs with the bark on. It was originally not more than a cabin, but year by year additions have been made until now it is really a spacious dwelling, with broad, pleasant verandas and many gables and dormer windows. It is located in a sightly spot, the view in every direction being charming, and since the last purchase, referred to above, all save the most distant prospects are included within the boundaries of the estate. It was solely to preserve the forest growth and so prevent impairment of the views that this purchase was made. A well kept lawn slopes away from the front of the lodge to the shores of Furlough lake, the largest pond on the preserves, and a favorite feature of the estate with Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their summer guests. Furlough lake fairly swarms with fish, and the poorest angler who is permitted to whip its waters may boast of his prowess with the rod and fly.

All the Gould brothers are now quartered in the Western Union building. Edwin Gould's business as a match manufacturer in competition with the Diamond Match company absorbs much of his time, but he gives attention to certain phases of railroad administration nevertheless. He has an office by himself. Both Edwin and Howard started in to take a college course at Columbia, but both gave it up before the time for graduation.

It was hoped by his brothers and sisters that the youngest son, Frank, could be induced to do what the others had not and go through the entire course. His desire to leave school and begin active life proved quite as strong with him as his brothers, however, and he left Columbia after taking the engineering course. He began his career in the Western Union building by learning the telegraph key, as his brother George had done before him, and is now an expert operator. He occupies a room in company with his brother Howard and uses the broad, flat topped desk at which his father used to sit.

George does not now use the key as often as he used to, the telephone having displaced the telegraph to such an extent that the fittings of his desk no longer include a sender and a receiver. But he has not forgotten how to send good Morse, and there are instruments in his room so near to his chair that he can write over the wire without inconvenience whenever he pleases.

DEXTER MARSHALL.

His Wonderful Memory.

Probably the greatest memory on record is that of that wonder of wonders, the late Dr. Hans von Bulow. He not only played all of Beethoven by heart upon the piano, but knew all the symphonies and practically the whole Wagnerian output of musical metal. It is claimed that so great was the mass of piano music which Bulow retained "within the book and volume of his brain," inscribed in mysterious hieroglyphics somewhere along the molecules of the gray matter constituting the cortex of his cerebral organ, that he could have played 25 piano recital programmes without repeating and without a printed page. Since there go about 2,000 measures to the hour and two solid hours to an ordinary Bulow programme this would represent 100,000 measures of music, or about 4,000 large pages, something like eight or ten thick volumes.

Even Bulow was outdone by Rubinstein, in the field of piano music at least, if we can trust the anecdote mongers, for it is claimed that in one season at St. Petersburg he played a series of recitals which exhausted the literature of the piano and embraced 1,300 distinct compositions. It is mentioned of Mendelssohn that on one occasion, the score of Beethoven's "Sixth Symphony" having been misplaced, he raised his baton and directed the work from memory. Mme. Patti knows 40 opera roles, and Baresi, the baritone, knew 50.

Trooping The Colors.

The "trooping of the color," to give it the precise designation, though the headline indicates the common expression, has been the occasion of a military display on the occasion of the sovereign's birthday since the time of George II (1727-60). The invention of this parade is attributed to the Duke of Cumberland, colonel of the First Foot guards. It is said that this commanding officer professed to be shocked at the uncertain gait and unsteadiness of his officers, who showed plainly that they had scarcely recovered from the night's orgies, the parade in those days being held at the uncomfortable hour of 6 in the morning. The duke therefore devised maneuvers that required each officer to march slowly and separately in a straight line to his post, the least irregularity being easily detected. The necessity for this test can hardly be said to exist at present, but the parade continues to be given with all the precision of the form in which it was first established.

The ceremony—one of pomp and splendor—is annually given with more increasing eclat and is regarded as one of the most magnificent sights in the world. It takes place at the Horse guard parade, Whitehall, and during the reign of Queen Victoria always, naturally, on May 24.

The guards, "in all their glory," being drawn up on parade, a company is detailed under the command of the senior captain as a guard for the colors. The two youngest lieutenants and the five senior color sergeants usually form the color party. The colors, which are usually kept in the regimental guardroom or the officers' mess, where there is always a sentry placed over them, are under the charge of the drum major, whose duty it is to see that they are kept in perfect order.

The guard for the colors marches up and form in open order, and the drum major, taking them from the sentry, uncases them and hands them over to the color party, they being accepted by the lieutenants. At the same time the guards and sentries are ordered to present arms, and the color party takes its place in the center of the company. Then they receive the order to shoulder arms and close order and move off "in fours" in the direction of the parade ground, headed by the drums and fifes, which are sounding an enlivening air.

The troops which have already formed into line at open order have their officers in front. The massed bands being in the center of the rear of the line, the commander in chief and his staff take their stand facing the center, at some distance in front of the line.

When the colors approach, the order is given to present arms, and every officer, including the commander in chief and staff, salutes the colors. Immediately the drums and fifes cease playing and the massed bands strike up the national anthem.

The color party then forms up at right angles on the left of the line, which goes through the movement of shoulder arms, and the bands move out in front, headed by the drummers under command of the senior drum major. They march up and down, playing patriotic airs and ending with a grand march. Then they advance to the color party, which moves off at a slow step, the troops again presenting arms, and the colors are carried along the entire line, the band continuing its notes of a grand march. They move around the entire square until they reach their old position on the left of the line, when the troops again shoulder arms. Then the commander in chief, riding along the line, inspects the ranks, after which a feu de joie is fired of three blank cartridges. This gunpowder salute, beginning at the right of the front rank, is carried along to the left of the line and back again along the rear rank to the right, and after each round the artillery booms seven times and the bands play a stave of the national anthem. After the last gun has been fired the troops again shoulder and present arms and advance in review order about ten paces, the band once more playing "God Save the Queen." When they come to a halt, they ground arms, and the commander in chief orders "three cheers for the queen." The entire body of soldiery remove their helmets and give a trio of resounding huzzas in the midst of the wildest excitement.

The ceremony thus being ended, the troops reform into column and march off, headed by their respective bands, the commander in chief reviewing them as they march past. The color party takes the sacred bunting to the charge of the sentry.

Upon their arrival at the barracks the troops usually receive a pint of beer from the canteen to drink the queen's health, though their own deserves it after the firing parade.

Es montres is apparently an uncouth expression, but in the Guernsey vernacular, relic of a Norman dialect, it signifies the militia review invariably held on that island to commemorate the anniversary of her majesty's birth. In former years only the insular force took part in the military demonstration, but in the past decade or two the garrison troops have joined in the celebration, and consequently the origin of the quaint phrase has lost obviously its proper meaning. In Guernsey, as in the sister island, Jersey, the day's programme is much the same, but from a picturesque point of view the military operations are conducted in the former on a site offering greater and better advantages for the display. The Belvedere field, where the review is held, is encompassed by the ramparts and batteries of Fort George—that elevated citadel commanding the ancient Castle Cornet—and a charming panoramic line of seacoast, bounded to the east by the islands of Sark, Herm and Jethou. To the northward a glimpse of the dreaded Casquets rocks may be obtained, with the frowning coast of Alderney farther in the distance. The ramparts and batteries lining the Belvedere field on its three sides afford comfortable points of vantage for the sightseers, and under ordinary circumstances from 15,000 to 18,000 people congregate there to witness the striking spectacle, which has some features in common with the trooping of the colors at Whitehall.

ODD NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE.

There are 12,543 public school teachers in Massachusetts, most of whom have contributed something to the reputation for culture enjoyed by the Old Bay State.

St. Paul found in Athens an altar to the unknown god. And, according to a recent statement made by Dr. Reichel, the cult of the remote times represented by the vestiges of Tiryns and Mycenae was paid to invisible deities. The empty throne and not the image of the god was worshiped. Dr. Reichel thinks that the "peplos" of the Panathenaic festival was laid on an empty throne occupied by the invisible presence of Pallas. He says that prehellenic worship was imageless.

The Army museum in Paris has just acquired a watch formerly belonging to the bravest of the brave, Marshal Ney. A history attaches to this watch, which was given to Ney by Napoleon. On the morning of Austerlitz, so says the tradition, Napoleon asked Ney the time. "By your watch," replied the marshal, taking it out of his pocket, "it is the hour of victory."

Jerusalem is now nothing but a shadow of the magnificent city of ancient times. It is about three miles in circumference and is situated on a rocky mountain.

Artesian wells have proved successful in New South Wales, the area within which underground water is found extending 60,000 square miles.

The Bushmen in south central Africa are exceedingly ugly and exist almost in a state of animalism. They dwell in holes, live on roots and reptiles and have very much the appearance of the ape. The Calmucks of the great Tartar family are, although more civilized, extremely ugly. They have short, fat noses, small eyes, high cheek bones and a protruding chin.

Aurelian's city wall along the left bank of the Tiber is to be torn down, as neither the Italian government nor the Roman municipality will repair it. It contains [illegible] part of the wall of Servius Tullius, and has been repeatedly repaired by later emperors and by some of the popes.

Paris has about 600,000 electric lights and London twice as many. More than half of Berlin's streets are now lighted with a gas glow light, perfectly white and five times as powerful as the old flame, and the lamps are being placed rapidly in the other streets, and the city, with a consumption of 10,000,000 cubic meters of gas, will have [illegible] the light heretofore obtained from 17,000,000. The 10,000,000 oil lamps burned nightly in England cause 300 deaths annually and 300 fires yearly in London alone.

John de Salme bears the unique distinction of being mayor of the smallest city in the world. He is the chief executive of Fenton, a beautiful little hamlet on the picturesque Meramec river, 15 miles to the south and west of St. Louis. There are less than 160 people in Fenton, yet it has been an incorporated city for more than 50 years, and during that time it has grown considerably. When it was first incorporated, there were less than 45 inhabitants in the place. It is the only city of its size, in all probability, in the world that is incorporated and has a mayor and a full quota of city officials.

The estimated population of Greater New York is 3,350,000.

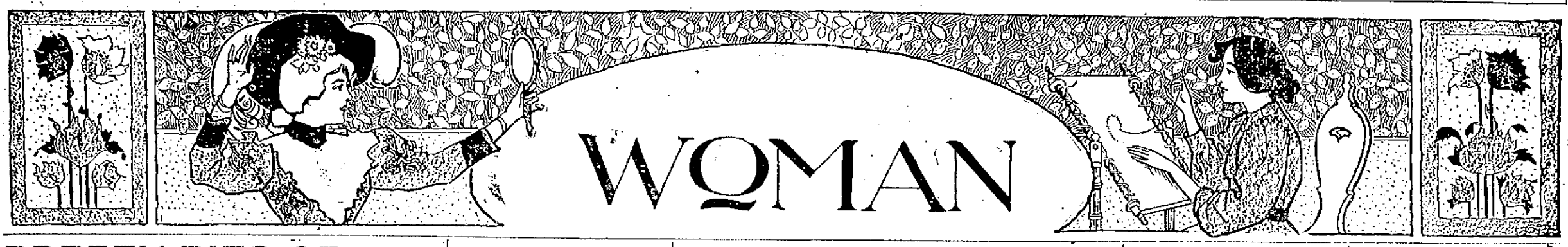
The newest cradles and rocking chairs are to be fitted with pneumatic and cushion pads on the bottom of the rockers to make them noiseless and comfortable.

Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

The German reichstag is said to be the cheapest of all the parliaments of Europe. Its total expenses for the current year have been only about $370,000.

The balance of trade between Canada and the United States is in favor of the latter by some $17,000,000.

Last year Greece was buying guns, but this year she has ordered 10,000 plows.



BREEZY BITS OF GOSSIP BY BAB.

PRETTY FRENCH ACTRESSES AND HOW THEY LOOK IN SWELL GOWNS—A WORD ABOUT THE MODERN NOVEL.

[Copyright, 1898.]

While the air is raw and cold and the ground still showing traces of the beautiful snow, as it is known in New York, the shop windows are filled with the daintiest, airiest and finest of fabrics—wonderful embroidered muslins such as were brought years ago from the mysterious countries beyond the seas, printed muslins such as Mary Washington wore, wonderful contrasts in color in the dainty cotton materials that seem to have belonged to the days of Marie Antoinette and Petit Trianon. And with it all they are so cheap! When our muslin gowns were brought by some traveling cousin from China, they were really worth their weight in gold. When domestic manufactures were unknown, a cotton frock was almost as expensive as a woolen one. But nowadays, when clever American girls draw the designs, when wonderful American looms weave the material, the beautiful, artistic fabric is within the reach even of the woman who has to economize.

She is the wise woman who buys her cotton frocks while it is yet winter. Why? Because she has her choice of designs and because she can get her material while it is yet fresh and before it shows the effect of passing through many hands. Then, getting the material so early, the wise woman can devote plenty of time to choosing her decorations and to selecting the modes in which her gowns shall be. Perhaps she has chosen a dainty white muslin with little dots thickly embroidered upon it. She goes to no pattern house for her design. A month ago there came to her from Paris some photographs of famous French beauties in their summer toilets, and it is these she will imitate. Her dotted muslin will be made after the fashion of that worn by Mlle. Yahne as she emerges from between two velvet curtains. The skirt is finished with three tiny ruffles, while the bodice has a tucked yoke and a corsage decorated with frills of valenciennes lace and insertion. The sleeves are glove fitting, but trimmed with the lace, while the crush belt and soft collar are of white silk. Chic? Immensely so. And yet while it is in the style it does not after a servile fashion imitate the gown worn by Dorothy, Gwendolen or Cynthia.

Another cotton is made after one of Anna Held's newest frocks. This shows a decoration of the dainty ruffles, edged with narrow lace, while a big white parasol is made—in the photo, at least—to seem a special part of the toilet. But it is her jacket of which the wise woman is proudest this spring—the jacket over which all Paris is raving. It is the dainty little coat worn by that wonderful beauty Marsy in her last new play. It is of bright red cloth, showing lapel facings of white, but the coat itself is so cut that, though it fits the figure, there is a certain laxity to the front which is an ingenious compromise between the bagging of the ubiquitous blouse and the severity of the classic jacket. Surely the wise woman could not choose three better models than those pictured, for the French actress, even on the stage, never goes to an extreme and always sets the mode. In England and America the actress imitates the ladies of the great world. In Paris the most artistic dressmaker brings all her genius to bear upon a toilet for the stage, since she is sure that it will be extensively copied by the most fashionable women. As a natural sequence the French actress seldom overdresses, and she takes a special pride in suiting her toilet to the exact time and place. When she is supposed to be the daughter of poor but honest parents, she does not come on the stage wearing a Felix dinner dress, but she thinks out what, under such circumstances, would be proper, and she assumes it. Who of us hasn't seen the exact opposite on the English speaking stage?

By the bye, to leave the stage, which few people are willing to do, do you realize that just about now everybody is taking to Delsarte again, and young women are black and blue from tumbling up stairs and tumbling down stairs and learning how to decompose themselves? That's an abominable word. But it's a received one. Decomposition, you must know, is the ability to become suddenly limp and then just as quickly to use whatever part of your body you wish in the most graceful way. One of the best Delsarte teachers announced before a class the other day that she could tell a southern woman the minute she entered a room and sat down. She claimed for her that she sits naturally and her limbs fall in easy poses. It seems unnecessary to say that after this was told I blushed. But at the same time I credited it to my natural indolence. According to this teacher, the great trouble with the woman of today is that she hurries. Every movement expresses her haste, and there is no time for grace. You know you can get to a place as quickly by walking well and evenly as by trotting and stumbling. It's funny how the novel of the day talks about the bearing of women. At the time that Mr. Henry James' novels were believed by some people to have a certain amount of interest all the women in them were "standing round." He made them stand and stand, with occasionally the privilege of leaning on a mantleshelf, until they fell into matrimony because they were so tired. Now, Ouida very complacently and very kind-

ly, too, lets her heroines rest among piles of cushions, while the heroes bring to them good things to eat and drink. In reality they are thoroughly at their ease. Miss Braddon had rather an inclination that way, too, though her antijestic young women occasionally got up and walked across the room and served somebody with tea and so displayed their "well shaped hands and flashing rings." The Duchess invariably made all her young women wave large feather fans, which calls for a certain amount of muscular strength, and then she used to let them "sway" wherever they might be going.

This reads delightfully, but when you bring it down to absolute truth don't you think that a swaying young woman would look a little bit like one who was too full of—enthusiasm? The pamby pamby young woman who nestles on somebody's shoulder and takes the stiffening out of his collar went out of vogue with Thackeray's Amelia, while as for the heroines of the various so called religious novels they simply walk into a room and sit down on the settee. I have often wondered what a settee was. Probably it will be like a comfortable sleeper in a parlor car. I'll discover it some day.

I have never been able to get over the conceit of the man who wrote "Ben-Hur." He said that Dickens would be forgotten because his people are common! Why, when "Ben-Hur" is being used to wrap up slate pencils people will be loving Little Nell, admiring David Copperfield, applauding the heroism of Sydney Carton and adoring the sweet womanliness of Bella Wilfer. I don't believe Charles Dickens and Thackeray talked that way about people who wrote books when they lived, yet here's a man who happened to make a hit with a book that had history as its foundation, and he throws mud at men who possessed the great gift of touching the heart and of drawing the pictures of living, breathing souls. Bother! Conceit may push a book, but it won't make it live forever. It may advertise it, but it can't make us love it. Each one of us may read it once, but when the heart is sad we don't go to it to be cheered up as we do go to those living, breathing people created by the two masters of novel writing in English. I never did see the use of writing novels to improve people. A novel, a good one, is like a beautiful piece of sunshine—it's going to bring joy to you. If you are well in mind and body, you appreciate it keenly; if you are ill it comes to you just like the golden ray that peeps through your shutters and, brightening your abiding place, makes everything around you gladder. He who can write a good novel has done more than any other man to bring happiness to men and women. And a good novel isn't one that has 200 pages devoted to what the writer thinks about some much vexed question and 100 to the story, but it is one that tells its story easily, carefully and in such a way that it is like a series of pictures. It must be the panorama of life, and for the time you are the looker on.

The immoral novel is one of the undesirable products of today—the novels that analyze filth into nothing, that condemn man until one wonders how it was possible that God made him after his own image and exploit and make of worth a fool of a woman who considers it her business to remodel the world. I'm tired of it. This is a very good world if one will only take the trouble to look for the good things in it. I don't blame anybody for refusing to honor and respect such women as are pictured in the analytical novel of today. They talk, talk, talk, until you think that is the only mission they have. They regard motherhood as a burden, faith as a folly, humanity as a fraud. They complain of unfaithful husbands, of wicked children, of unsympathetic friends. But what have they done to deserve anything better? Thank goodness, most of these women are in books! Only a few of them are in the everyday world, and those few are not popular. Women can write advocating a new kind of woman, but it's the old kind, the loving, sympathetic, gentle woman, who is popular. Men are wiser than they look, and they realize that if the heroine of the analytical novel were desirable as a companion she would have been discovered in Solomon's time. Instead, as the centuries have rolled by, men have gone on loving and choosing the gentle, womanly woman, and she's the woman he'll continue to select. I'm sure of this. Generalizing, he's honest and brave and kind, and he looks for a woman who will be congenial and who will bring into his life all the pleasant little womanly ways that he would miss if it were not for her. Oh, yes, I've so much belief in man that I know he will choose the right kind of woman!

Parenthetically, though, I must beg of him not to disappoint me and so go back on the good character vouched for him by

Bab

BAB'S TYPES OF PARIS FASHIONS.

Sadie Webb, Mail Carrier.

Talk about feminine independence! Where will you find a more convincing illustration than in Miss Sadie Webb of Porter township, O.? Sadie is the pride of the county, and she comes honestly by her reputation. Barely out of her teens for two years, she has personally discharged her duties as contractor on Uncle Sam's mail route No. 31,277, which takes in five thriving towns. Every day she drives 32 miles, making 192 miles per week, and before her four year term has expired she will have completed 36,864 miles.

It isn't many young girls who would shoulder such a contract and assume such daily responsibilities for such a period of their lives, but Miss Webb heartily enjoys her work and has managed to make a good thing out of it. Besides carrying the mails for four postoffices, she buys all of the goods for four general stores located in the villages along the route that she has to travel. She also carries passengers and is a typical hustler in every way.

THE TELEPHONE IN SOCIAL LIFE.

A NEW SPHERE OF USEFULNESS FOR THE PHONE—TAKING THE PLACE OF THE MESSENGER AND TELEGRAM.

The telephone has become a feature of social life, finding a new sphere of usefulness. This is due in part to the reduction in the rental rate in certain cities. In Detroit and other places where there is competition with the Bell Telephone company, and where rental rates have been cut in half, a large clientage has been found in domestic circles. In St. Louis, where an opposition company is now laying wires and planning to give a service at less than one-half current rates, householders are among the chief subscribers.

Telephones are being rented for houses not for convenience in calling up the butcher and baker, but for social purposes. An investigation by railroad men showed that the decrease in railroad travel in recent years was caused by the long distance telephone. Society, too, is beginning to live at telephone speed. Engagements which were made once by personal calls or formal notes of invitation are now proposed and closed over the telephone wire. The young man who wrote a note of invitation and paid a messenger 50 cents for delivering it and bringing an answer now calls up No. 577 and says: "Hello! Is this Mr. Wallacefield's? * * * Is Miss Della at home? * * Oh, yes! Is that you, Miss Della? How are you? * * This is Andrews Allen. * * * Will you go to the Century theater with me Wednesday night? * * Yes, it's Sothern. * * Yes, his new play, 'Lady Ursula.' * * Thanks you. I'll call at a quarter before 8. Goodby."

The transaction is closed in two minutes. Mr. Allen telephones the theater to reserve two seats for Wednesday night, and on his way home he stops at the box office and gets the tickets.

Or if it is a question of a "bunny," as a Welsh rabbit is known in some cities of the middle west, there is no need of sending formal invitations or setting the function for a future day. There is a series of "hellos" answered by busy young men in banks and insurance offices, followed by a series of similar conferences with young women at their homes. Behold at 8 o'clock of the evening of that day a select dozen gathered around the silver chafing dish disputing the amount of worcestershire sauce and mustard which shall go with a stated quantity of cheese and ale.

Or suppose an entertainment in prospect for a certain night and Miss Wallflower suffering for an escort or a chaperon. Some good friend, hearing of her predicament, rings up No. 1325. Will Miss Wallflower accept a seat in the carriage of Mrs. Goodheart and go with her to the ball? Miss Wallflower dries her tears as she gives an affirmative answer, and another tragedy is averted.

Of course the telephone in social affairs has its drawbacks. However closely Jack and Edith may be closeted with their own particular telephones, they can never be sure that a crossed wire will not give an unfeeling stranger the benefit of their confidences, and it is not encouraging to sentiment to have an alien voice cry in your ear: "Get off the wire with that dadblamed talk! Here, central, give me the Hygeia Ice company quick!" And there is always central who may be relied upon to take a lively interest in her clients' affairs whenever calls are few and she has a moment to give to them. And there, too, is the uncertainty in the recognition of voices which may lead to awkward complications. How is one to know when a joyous voice floats over the wire with "Are you going to be at home this evening, Miss Becky?" that it isn't that tiresome Beaker man, to whom Sarah has orders to give the stereotyped "Not at home" reply.

It is odd that the telephone companies did not see long ago the advantage of working up the social feature of the telephone. It is a business that builds itself. If one family has a telephone, every other family in that "set" is going to demand one. Every young girl in every family is going to find that the girl who has a telephone at her elbow fares better in social matters than the one who has to depend on the old forms of communication for making social engagements. So in cities where the telephone has become a factor in social life every father of every young girl finds his life made a burden until his house is supplied with the desirable adjunct.

At the old rate of telephone service it was not practicable for a great many men to have telephones in their houses. In New York city, for instance, it is all the average man can do to support a telephone service in his office at $200 a year. But where service is down to $24 a year, as it is now in some cities, the problem is simplified. Two telephones at $24 each are much less expensive than one telephone at the old rate of $100 or more. This fact will give Miss Bud an unanswerable argument in favor of a home telephone—an answer which her father will find it difficult to evade, for it is a fact that some business men prefer for personal reasons not to have telephones in their homes and their offices as well. Possibly it keeps their wives too closely in touch with their movements.

There are now about 850,000 Bell telephones in use in the United States. The number of opposition instruments in operation is comparatively small, though in many towns of Michigan, beginning with Detroit, the opposition, with its low rates, has driven the Bell company partly or wholly out of business. If the use of telephones in homes becomes general, as it is certain to do with the reduction of rates to $2 a month, the number of telephones in use five years hence will be not less than 1,500,000—probably many more. The greengrocer and the butcher will find them a necessity since their customers will all have them.

Marketing will be done by telephone. Engagements will be made by telephone. The domestic economy will be revolutionized. In time the use of telephones will become so common that a woman about to give an entertainment will not think of having invitations mailed to her friends. She will send a list to the central telephone station, and at an hour appointed her house will be put in communication with the homes of her dear 500 friends, and the invitation will be extended personally in her own voice. There have been practical experiences already with sending news by telephone to regular subscribers, distributing music by telephone and transmitting sermons to invalids over the wire. In time, as society grows and social duties become a greater burden, there will be calling by telephone, and Mrs. Tidgumbob on her day to receive will sit with her ear at the instrument all afternoon and hold brief conversations with her friends as they ring up one after another. The conversation of the average afternoon caller in a big and busy city is telephonically brief, and remarks on the weather are as interesting at long range as they are at close quarters. We live at higher pressure every day. With the aid of the telephone we may condense twice as much into 24 hours.

JAMES R. SANDERSON.

A Woman County Physician.

Waukesha county, Wis., is soon to enjoy the novelty of having a county physician of the gentler sex. This woman is Dr. Maybelle M. Park, who was elected by the county board of supervisors after a spirited contest, her opponents being three male physicians of most conservative antecedents and practice.

Miss Park was born at Dodge's Corners, a little village in the southern part of Waukesha county. Miss Park was graduated from Carroll college, in Waukesha, and then attended the State university, where she received the degree of bachelor of science in 1891. The ensuing autumn she matriculated at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and graduated in the three years' course. She then took the Pennsylvania state examination, one more dreaded by the young M. D. than any other college ordeal. After she had passed this examination with distinguished success she opened an office in Philadelphia and also began a course of study in the Postgraduate School of Homeopathics. She received from this institution the degree of H. M. (master of homeopathics), after which she located in Waukesha.

Dr. Park, at a recent convention in Madison, read a paper on the subject, "Does the Professional Woman Need the Ballot?" and in commenting on this a local paper said, "She is a charming woman, with a voice of great sweetness, and her paper was a strong one."

"I am not a 'new woman,'" she said in a letter lately written to a Chicago friend. "I love the so called old ideas of womanhood and motherhood, but I want genuineness, earnestness and knowledge, together with sweet refinement." Again, "I have not given my age, for it is unnecessary, and it is less than the number of years when one has gray hair or is supposed to know the ins and outs of life."

Cured His Wife of Gadding.

Husbands in New Haven have a very effective method of curing wives of the habit of "gadding around." One man named Bates, who was afflicted with a gadding wife, essayed to cure her by locking her up in a room. He was driven to this act because his helpmeet was rarely home when she was wanted, and in consequence he seldom had a well cooked meat or a tidy house to come home to. Instead of having a family row, he thought he would lock her up so that he would know where to find her when wanted. He fitted an iron barred and padlocked door, and every day before leaving the house he locked his wife in. This was done day after day.

Soon the neighbors began to miss Mrs. Bates, and there was much speculation as to the cause. When the neighbors went to the door to call, there was no response to their raps, and the house seemed deserted. This seemed remarkable, for there was a time when Mrs. Bates was seen abroad every day. Finally the mystery was explained. The neighborhood was startled one day at the sight of Mrs. Bates leaning out of a third story window of her house shouting for help. Soon a group of neighbors gathered, and to them the woman related a startling story. She claimed that for six weeks her husband had kept her locked up in her house and under no circumstances would so much as give her the liberty of stepping outside the door in his absence. She had stood the treatment as long as she could and had decided to rebel. The excited neighbors told the police the story, and in a few minutes an officer was sent to investigate. He found the woman's story true. The door of her room was fastened with a huge iron bar padlocked to the door casing. The police sent at once for the woman's husband and made him unlock the door and remove the bar and padlock.

A Silk Season.

Some of the new spring goods are simply charming, and, judging from the lavish display of silks, the summer of '98 will be par excellence a silk season. Organdies, mulls, swisses and dimities come in the most delicate tones and shades, while piques are seen in all the delicious colorings of Scotch plaids, and are therefore the most pronounced novelty of the season.

The newest shirt waists for summer wear are made severely plain, all the fullness centering in a pouf in the front, the sides being drawn down to fit the figure closely, while the sleeves are decidedly small and are gathered into the armholes, with but scant fullness on the shoulders. Plaids, piques or striped cheviots are the top notch of style in these useful garments, and when such patterns are used are invariably cut on the bias.

WOMEN AS TOREAD[illegible]

American women would [illegible] cult to imagine one of the [illegible] arena where bulls are [illegible] make a Spanish holiday. [illegible] are. Three pets of the [illegible] Spain are women—one [illegible] other two Germans. [illegible] the Spaniard, is a matad[illegible] are toreadors. It is the [illegible] Piedros to finish the fierce [illegible] it has been tormented and [illegible] the others. She is a handsom[illegible] of 23 and has been in the bull[illegible] since she was 17. When first she made known her intention of entering the arena, there was a howl of protest, but she persisted, and when she made her first appearance she was showered with flowers. Since then she has been in the ring once every month and on several occasions has been more or less injured. Great danger is incurred by matadores when giving the quietus to a bull, because the savage brute generally makes a last desperate rally. In this way Dona Piedros has been face to face with death more than once.

Her two competitors are the Pretel sisters, Lola and Angelica. Pretty blonds, scarcely out of their teens, they are brilliant and daring riders. Their exploits in the bull ring have been the themes of Spanish poets, they are the pets of the populace, and for their achievements in the arena they receive great financial reward. They were originally circus riders. Their manager, being struck with their equestrian ability, determined to make bullfighters of them. He took them to Seville, where there is a school devoted to the fine art of killing a bull. There the two girls killed a stuffed bull three or four times a day until finally they were allowed to practice on a live bull. From that they were graduated to the ring proper and quickly won renown by their daring.

Dona Piedros wears a divided skirt when in the ring, while the Pretel sisters wear the regulation man's bullfighting costume. The former does all her work on foot, while the latter two ride horses.

How Royalty Danced In Ballet.

Many of the members of the English royal family are known to take a keen interest in the drama, some of them even delighting to take part in theatrical performances. As far as is known, however, they have never indulged in ballet dancing on their own account. It was different, however, in the days of Henry VIII, for that jovial monarch of the many wives actually encouraged his daughter, the Princess Mary, to appear before the court as the principal dancer in several ballets and pantomimes. When the princess first appeared in one of these ballets, she wore a black crepe mask, in the character of an Ethiopian princess, but she soon became emboldened, and freely took her part as a dancer in the court balls and pageants.

Princess Mary appeared before the French embassadors at Greenwich palace in the spring of 1521, with five of her ladies in waiting, disguised in Icelandic dresses, and the contemporary chronicles inform us that, with six lords in the costume of the same country, she "danced lustily about the hall." At another banquet and mask, before the same embassadors, the Princess Mary issued from a cave with her seven women all appareled after the Roman fashion, in rich cloth of gold and crimson tinsel. Their hair was wrapped in coils of gold, with bonnets of crimson velvet, set full of pearls and precious stones. Mary and her ladies then danced a ballet with eight lords.

An Indiscreet Queen.

In connection with the stories of Bismarck's enemies among royal ladies the following anecdote, which has never been publicly related, may now be printed: Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III of Holland, was too great a friend of Emperor Napoleon III, Empress Eugenie and of France generally to take kindly to the great chancellor. Before the big war of 1870 and probably some time after the Luxembourg squabble there was an international exhibition in Amsterdam, which the queen visited.

She was conducted over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said:

"Now your majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany."

"Ah, Bismarck!" she cried with some glee.

The member stood aghast and never repeated this rash exclamation. The "greatest enemy" he had to exhibit was not, of course, Bismarck at all, but only a very much enlarged reproduction of either the phylloxera or the Colorado beetle, which at that time did a great deal of harm to German agriculture.

How to Keep Young.

The ever youthful appearance of the members of the dramatic profession is a constant source of surprise to the public at large. The reason for this is not so much in the material necessarily used in making up, which obliterates to a certain extent the natural wrinkles of the skin, while it lubricates and nourishes it, but it is due to the change in the expression of the various emotions which every part or impersonation demands. This causes the actor to bring into play all the muscles of the face. By using them equally they all maintain their firm consistency and strength, and none wastes away from disuse. The result is that the skin is kept stretched and tense over the face and does not fall into hollows.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Mrs. Anna M. Marcotte, the wife of Captain Marcotte, U. S. A., who is retired, is one of the brightest journalists of the south. She lives in St. Augustine, Fla., and amid the antiquities and beau[illegible] spiration for romances and sketches which fill up the morning and evening hours of the summer. During the winter season Mrs. Marcotte publishes a meritorious little sheet of social gos[illegible] She has a wide acquaintance with notables of many cities of this country and of Europe, and her drawing room teas are a meeting place for the artists, writers and fashionable folk who pass the winter in old St. Augustine.

Mrs. Bradley Martin's fondness for tilts is amusing the English people. She has been entertaining a house party, and, following the custom, had a label on each bedroom door showing the name of the occupant. But she carried the matter to extremes by having on the door of her little grandson's nursery the usual card, bearing the high sounding title "Viscount Dillington."

Mrs. Hannah Gould, who with 64 other women, has been [illegible] for several weeks toward the Klondike, intends building a hospital and mission house at Dawson City. Many of these women are trained hospital nurses.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have presented to the city of New Orleans a large, full length portrait of Stephen R. Mallory, who was naval secretary of the Confederacy. The painting has been hung in Memorial hall, New Orleans.

Miss Emma Brooke, the English woman who is the author of "A Superfluous Woman," has written a new novel, which will be called "The Confession of Stephen Whapshare."

Chinese women belonging to the no[illegible] bility permit their nails to attain the length of 18 inches. The nails are protected by long silver cases of exquisite workmanship.

Mrs. Susan B. Wattles, the Kansas pioneer who died the other day, was the widow of the famous Augustus Wattles, the close friend and coworker of John Brown in the "underground railway."

THE LIVES IN JEOPARDY

The City of Haverhill Had a Hazardous Experience.

Gas Supply Turned Off, Then on—Police Captain Averted Disaster —Grocer's Suicide—Three Masted Schooner Collided.

[illegible] Mass., Feb. 26.—Through a [illegible] early the entire gas supply in [illegible] shut off at about 10 o'clock [illegible] and remained in that condi[illegible] minutes, when the operator [illegible] turned the gas on at full [illegible] between 20 and 30 minutes. [illegible] Ryan of the night watch at [illegible] headquarters saw the folly of the [illegible] and ordered the supply shut [illegible] giving explicit orders not to have the service resumed on account of the danger of asphyxiation in the numerous houses where gas is consumed. He feared that many of the occupants had retired for the night with lights burning in their rooms. These having been extinguished when the first shutoff was made through mistake, the houses would become filled with escaping gas in case the supply was not stopped. The captain does not anticipate serious results from the short time the residents of the city were in danger.

A new man had been placed in charge of the gates, and it is supposed on account of his not being familiar with the working the supply was turned off from the night channel through mistake. The superintendent of the company is of the opinion that serious results would not follow in private residences even if the cocks had been wide open during the time the gas was escaping.

SUICIDE OF A GROCER.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Frank H. Sleeper, senior member of the firm of S. S. Sleeper & Co., wholesale grocers of this city, committed suicide by sending a 32-caliber revolver bullet into his brain in his private office in the building occupied by the firm on India street. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where he died.

It was generally known among his business associates that he was suffering from trouble with his head. To some of his more intimate acquaintances he had spoken of the trouble, and remarked that he would take a rest as soon as he got the affairs of his firm adjusted. It seems that about a month ago Rufus A. Flanders, for years a member of the firm, retired from partnership, and this naturally led to an entire rearrangement of the business of the house. This work fell largely upon Mr. Sleeper as the remaining member, and, in his state of health, it was more than he should have undertaken.

THREE-MASTERS COLLIDE.

Boston, Feb. 26.—After a most trying passage of over two weeks, the three-masted schooner S. M. Bird of Rockland, Me., was towed up the harbor yesterday afternoon. Captain John Merrill states that he sailed from Philadelphia Feb. 9 with 742 tons of coal. From the very start the vessel's progress was hampered by contrary gales and heavy winds. Thursday night, when between Highland light and Race point, a three-masted schooner approached very quickly, and it was soon seen that a collision was inevitable. The outward bound vessel struck the Bird on the starboard quarter with terrific force, cutting her down to within one plank of the water's edge, and demolishing rails, stanchions, bulwarks, davits and boat. The other vessel was the Isaac T. Campbell, Captain Stevens, bound from Weymouth, Mass., to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of guano. The Campbell lost her jibboom and headgear.

MAINE GRAND ARMY.

Lewiston, Me., Feb. 26.—In the Grand Army convention Friday the voting for department commander proceeded under great excitement. Mr. Southard had 214; Mr. Roble, 153, and Mr. Snipe, 17. Governor Roble made it unanimous in an eloquent speech.

Other officers elected included: Senior vice commander, Stanley Plummer, Dexter; junior vice commander, I. W. Emerson, Lewiston; medical director, John H. McGregor, Montague; department chaplain, J. W. Webster, Newport.

FIVE VESSELS ASHORE.

South West Harbor, Me., Feb. 26.—The worst storm of the season prevails here. Five vessels are ashore at the head of the harbor. One of these, the Forest Belle, Captain Wood of St. John, N. B., from Boston for Weymouth, N. S., with a general cargo, is in a bad position and will probably go to pieces on the next tide. The crew has escaped.

SOLDIERS TO BE VACCINATED.

Essex Junction, Vt., Feb. 26.—All the soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen have been ordered to be vaccinated at once. It is believed to be on account of warlike conditions, and the possibility of being ordered to Cuba, where smallpox is prevalent.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Fall River—Fall Rivers, 14; Pawtuckets, 5.

In New Haven—New Havens, 6; Wallingfords, 3.

In Waterbury—Waterburys, 6; Hartfords, 2.

CREW WITHOUT FOOD.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Captain Goodwin of the four-masted schooner Eleazer W. Clark, which arrived yesterday morning from Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar, reports that on Feb. 9 he spoke the British bark Deva (of Liverpool), Captain Teasdale, bound from Lobos de Afuera for Havana. The vessel had been out nearly four months, and her store of provisions was completely exhausted. For 36 hours before the Clark fell in with her, her crew had been without food and suffered much in consequence. Captain Clark furnished the British vessel with a supply of provisions sufficient to last him the remainder of his passage.

"A STITCH IN TIME."

New York, Feb. 26.—At Willett's point precaution is being taken to make the East river entrance to New York invulnerable. A line of torpedoes will be anchored so close together that it may be made impossible for a hostile vessel to cross without being blown up. The engineers have arranged to have batteries located at each end of the line so that in case an apparatus should be used by the enemy to sever the connecting wires and break the circuit, the torpedoes could still be exploded from either end of the line.

The channel is already protected from the Willett's point shore to the center of the channel by two groups of submarine mines. Each group consists of 22 torpedoes, 44 together containing 120 pounds of giant powder. The armament of the fort consists of two 10-inch and one 7-inch disappearing gun. There are also 8 and 10-inch mortars which will throw shells any distance up to five miles.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETY.

Boston, Feb. 26.—The 17th annual reunion and banquet of the New England association of Beta Theta Pi took place last night. Ninety representatives of the New England chapters attended. Charles T. C. Whitcomb was toastmaster, and the following responses were made: "Myths of the North," William T. Pattengall; "At the Bar," Albert H. Washburn; "Songs of Today," Samuel W. Foss; "Beta Patriotism," John L. Bates.

At the business session these officers were elected: President, Frank E. Baird, Boston university; secretary, George F. Wales, Amherst; treasurer, C. L. Howes, university of Maine. An effort will be made to have the 1899 national convention of the fraternity held in Boston.

A WARPED RAIL.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 26.—The Plant System and Atlantic Coast Line Florida special vestibuled train, between St. Augustine and New York, was brought to a standstill on a burning trestle near Waycross, 100 miles south of Savannah, by a warped rail yesterday. A sudden shock caused the death of Mrs. Horton of Yonkers, N. Y., 65 years of age, and threw the remaining passengers into a panic, but all escaped with slight bruises. The flames from the burning trestle communicated to the coaches, and the fire spread rapidly. The train crew assisted the passengers from the burning cars.

A JUMP FOR LIFE.

Louisville, Feb. 26.—When an alarm of fire was sounded in the picking department building of the National tobacco works the employes began to make their escape in an orderly manner, but George Tischendorf, foreman of two floors, and John Packham and William Semple remained too long in the burning building and were forced to jump for their lives. Packham and Semple sustained injuries which will probably result in their death. Fourteen hundred men, women and children are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NINE LIVES LOST.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26.—Fire broke out on the first floor of a tenement house at 2:10 this morning. Before the firemen could be of assistance the flames spread so that nine persons were burned to death, seven being members of the Knickmeyer family.

A Newsboy of Eighty.

The oldest "newsboy" in the world celebrated his birthday recently in Joliet. His name is Orsanis Page and he is 80 years of age. He is a local character and proud of the fact that after eight decades of life he can still get up at daylight to make his rounds with the morning papers and spend the rest of the day in shouting the latest editions through the streets of the city.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

The Enemy Is Ours!

The grippe usually leaves the sufferer in a very feeble condition, with a persistent cough and other premonitory symptoms of pulmonary affection. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly administered at the beginning of an attack of grippe, will forestall that dangerous enemy to life—consumption. Mrs. Maggie Tulga, Ironton, Ohio, says: "It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had been a sufferer from the grippe for a week, I tried a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking it, was completely cured of the dreadful cough and disease. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

MOODY ASSAILS DINGLEY

Charging Him With Discrimination of Various Kinds.

Large Appropriation for the Rockland, Me. Harbor — Reed and Dingley Push the Job Through—Corbett's Right to a Seat Disputed.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Representative Dingley of Maine had an uncomfortable hour during the session of the house Friday, due to very direct insinuations that, whereas he posed as a believer in the most rigid economy, he was a thorough opportunist and was not above using his influence as a leader for the benefit of his district while opposing similar efforts when put forth by his colleagues.

Mr. Moody of Massachusetts opened the attack during the consideration of the sundry civil bill by uttering a protest against some of the members of the house getting "in out of the wet" in the bill, while others were to be exposed to the economy which was to be imposed upon the country. He believed the bill should contain only appropriations to meet money due or to be due under contracts, and objected to favoritism. Only a few weeks ago, said he, the coast of Massachusetts had been strewn with 30 wrecks, and many lives had been lost. The improvement which should have been provided for Boston harbor might have prevented part of this loss. He refused to stand on the floor and submit to the suppression of the river and harbor bill.

CONGRESSMAN W. H. MOODY.

At this point Mr. Moody created a sensation by directing his batteries upon the appropriation of $350,000 carried in the bill for the Rockland, Me., harbor. As Rockland is in the district of Mr. Dingley, the members realized immediately that Mr. Moody was making a thinly veiled attack upon the Republican floor leader. With great sarcasm he called attention to this vast appropriation for an insignificant harbor on the Maine coast. The village and harbor, he said, could be buried in the harbor of Boston. Until last year the maximum appropriation for Rockland had been $10,000. Suddenly last year the work had been placed under the contract system, and $300,000 had been appropriated. He read from the hearings before the appropriations committee to show that only about $100,000 of the appropriation of last year had been expended.

Mr. Greene (Pop., Neb.): "Whose district is Rockland in?"

Mr. Moody (waving his hand): "I do not care to state, but we all know." (Great laughter on the Democratic side). Continuing, Mr. Moody declared that if appropriations for harbors in proportion to their importance were provided in this bill on the scale of this appropriation for Rockland, there would not be a dollar of the revenues left. "I am ready to submit," he declared with great vehemence, "to a regime of rigid economy if such is necessary and to submit to honest leadership, but I for one propose to rebel against such discrimination." In closing, Mr. Moody gave notice that he would ask the house to strike out this appropriation.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) expressed his amazement at the magnitude of the appropriation for Rockland under the circumstances. It had not been the practice of the house to appropriate for works for which contracts had not been actually let, and he denounced the policy proposed in the bill as ruinous. That and other items in the sundry bill should be stricken out and all members should be on an equality. The congressman warned the members that if they permitted the sundry bill to become a river and harbor bill by indirection, all hope of economy on river and harbor bills would be lost.

Mr. Cannon defended the bill and declared that the river and harbor items in it had been investigated with more care than any since the contract system had been inaugurated. Personally he did not champion river and harbor bills, and did not want to be held responsible for them. The gentleman from Ohio had always been an ardent advocate of river and harbor bills, and had been instrumental in passing some of the largest bills ever passed.

"They were always fair," interrupted Mr. Grosvenor.

"Some of the most vicious bills ever reported," replied Mr. Cannon, "came from the river and harbor committee while the gentleman was a member of it. From 25 to 35 percent of the money carried was worse than thrown away. Yet the gentleman attacks me for bringing in a bill providing for expenditure of money upon projects I never approved. I can read between the lines. I can put the shoe on the gentleman and show where it pinches. If all these appropriations are stricken out I will say 'Amen.' Will he?" (Great laughter).

"My congressional district is not asking for a dollar," interposed Mr. Grosvenor.

"Then you have got it all in," returned Mr. Cannon.

"There never was a dollar spent in my district."

Mr. Dingley then took the floor. He displayed considerable feeling in replying to the insinuations of Mr. Moody. He explained first that the appropriation for Rockland was not important. The improvement contemplated the erection of a breakwater and the construction of a harbor of refuge, "precisely such a harbor of refuge as is contemplated at Sandy bay, in the gentleman's own district," said Mr. Dingley. Already $250,000 had been appropriated for Sandy bay. The work at Rockland, Mr. Dingley continued, had not been placed under the contract system at his suggestion, but by the river and harbor committee upon the recommendation of the board of engineers. Personally he cared nothing about it, and he said emphatically that he repudiated the intimation that personally he had interested himself in it, or had asked for it. He appealed to the members of the committee to bear him out when he said he had not made to any of them an intimation or a suggestion on the subject. His personal wish, he said in conclusion, was to see the appropriations largely reduced, and if any of them could properly be cut down or eliminated entirely he would be glad to co-operate in that work.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Cannon, members of the appropriation committee, stated that Mr. Dingley had never said a word to them concerning the appropriation. The former said a member might as well allege that the chaplain of the house had lobbied for legislation as to intimate that the gentleman from Maine was going about interesting and besieging committees for projects for his own district.

CORBETT'S RIGHT TO A SEAT.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Henry W. Corbett's right to a seat in the senate from Oregon was under consideration by the senate for five hours. Mr. Spooner concluded the speech which began Thursday in favor of Mr. Corbett, and was followed by Mr. Teller, Mr. Allen and Mr. Turley, with speeches in opposition and Mr. Turner in favor of seating him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President Dole of Hawaii returned to Honolulu Friday afternoon.

In the fight in San Francisco last night between Ryan and Green, Ryan won in the 18th round.

Louisa S. Darling, 79 years old, was instantly killed on the tracks of the New England railroad at Oxford, Mass. The body was cut in two.

The British Liberals gained a seat in the house of commons by the election of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, by a majority of 489 votes over Viscount Emlyn, the Unionist candidate. The vote was: Fitzmaurice, 5624; Emlyn, 5135.

Sunday, March 20, is set apart by the general officers of the W. C. T. U. as a special memorial day for Frances E. Willard. It is already a red letter day among the white ribboners, being "prohibition day," the birthday of General Neal Dow.

It is stated that the report relative to an effort being made to secure alleged letters purporting to have been written by the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the rejection of the arbitration treaty, has no basis of fact whatever.

In the senate yesterday Mr. Gallinger introduced a joint resolution providing for the erection of a statue to Daniel Webster, to be presented by Stilson Hutchins of Washington, and the resolution appropriates $4000 for a pedestal. It was laid on the table.

A Providence jury gave a verdict for $13,375 in the case of Nellie E. Judge against the Narragansett Electric Lighting company. Mrs. Judge's husband, a Western Union lineman, was killed by a charged guard wire which had come into contact with the lighting company's wires.

One of the largest trusts formed in years has been organized by Chicago men under the name of the American Hay company. The organization, when completed, will include more than 100 of the largest shippers and buyers of hay in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The capital stock is $5,000,000. A tract of land near Buffalo is to be purchased as a site for an immense warehouse.

it's a death tap at your life door. If you knew it you wouldn't neglect such a cough.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a simple remedy but it acts like magic in all cases of throat or bronchial trouble. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

REVIEW OF TRADE

The Narrowness of Profit Complained of.

DUN & CO. GIVE THEIR ACCOUNT OF OUTLOOK.

A Very Large Shipment of Boots and Shoes.

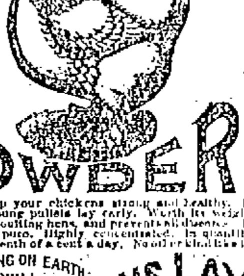
New York, Feb. 26.—Foreign possibilities, according to Dun & Co., have much affected speculation and caused hesitation in some large business operations, possibly accounting in part for a check in the rapid advance of wheat; but industrial production continues larger than ever, a few more works being added to the active list, with a decrease in the number of hands on strike and renewed evidence that the volume of business is larger than in February of any year. Nor is there any symptom of a senseless craze based on rising prices. The legitimate export and home demand presses closer to the capacity of works, and though there is no flighty advance in any line, and in all narrowness of profit is a matter of complaint, new business for this dull season is unprecedented.

It is not the season for much improvement in textile manufacture, but the cotton branch has gained by the closing of the strike in one of the Fall River mills, and by addition of some works at the south. The woolen manufacture meets many cancellations, especially in goods sold early without definite price, but is doing more than ever at this season, though new business in the higher grades of worsteds and woolens is not particularly encouraging. Sales of wool are slow, with weakness in clothing, amounting to about two cents decline from the highest point, indicating that mills have at present abundant stocks, but some are selling foreign wool in order to take supplies of other qualities. In goods of medium and low grades the demand continues large. The silk manufacture shows a remarkable increase during the last six months, having imported raw material far in excess of consumption in any year, at a rate of 120 percent above the imports in the last census year.

Shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been much the largest ever known before in February, and many heavy contracts have been made, 250,000 to 300,000 cases, the latest reported prices being a shade lower than a week ago, and slightly lower than a year ago, though leather is 5.2 percent higher, and hides 17.9 percent higher.

Failures for the week have been 283 in the United States, against 295 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 60 last year.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack, 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Susie A. Abel, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George L. Mussey, of Lowell in said county, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said county of Middlesex, on the first day of March, A. D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

THIS WINTER

has not been severe and consequently we have a large amount of

RUBBERS

which we must turn into cash. In order to do so we will sell Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots at $2.25, Ladies' Rubber Boots (best quality) at $1.25, Men's Low Rubbers at 40c, Ladies' Low Rubbers at 15c, Child en's Low Rubbers at 10c. Men's Hand Sewed Goodyear Welt $3 Shoe at $2.50, Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined $3.50 Shoes at $2.50. These are not job lots, but are regular goods. They are in all styles and sizes. We also have a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Box Calf at greatly reduced prices. All prices, other goods are correspondingly reduced. This is to be the biggest sale yet.

UNION SHOE STORE

J. D. HALEY, PROP.,

38 Gorham Street, Opp. Post Office.

MALTOX

as a blood builder, there can be nothing better. At all druggists. 50c.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at 5 [illegible] [illegible] been a boarding house for years and is located near the corporations,

DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,

Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. JOHNSON, Esq. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan., 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

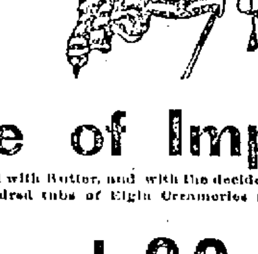
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

SEWING MACHINES

We are anxious to sell balance of stock before the Bicycle Season opens, and to move them quick have marked all Sewing Machines on our floors at cost prices. It will pay you to call early, as the present low prices will last only 10 days.

We sell cash or credit and take old machines in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET



Notice of Importance

We are overstocked with Butter, and with the decided decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 22 and 25c. We will also offer 130 five pound boxes and 130 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 25c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 29-3.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season —The gain is on your side —Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden— and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN ST.

DE WALKER [illegible]

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 567-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

228 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 suits for $20, his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 CENTRAL ST.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON ST.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

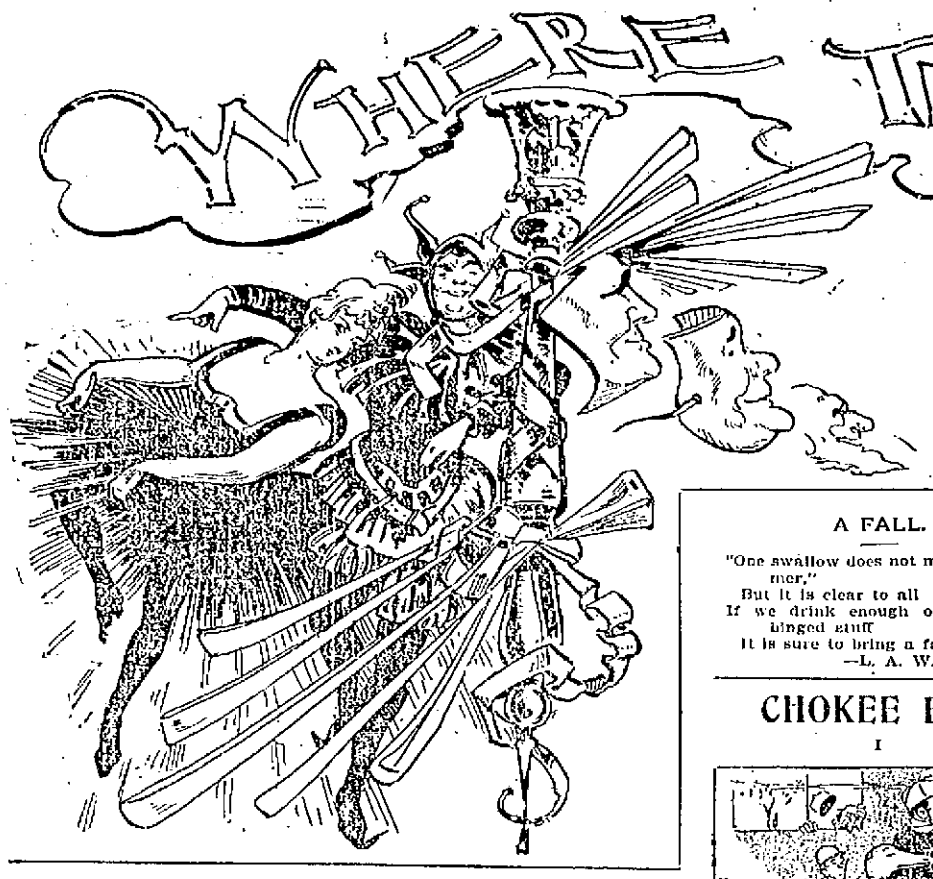
Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

70-82 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN



A FALL.

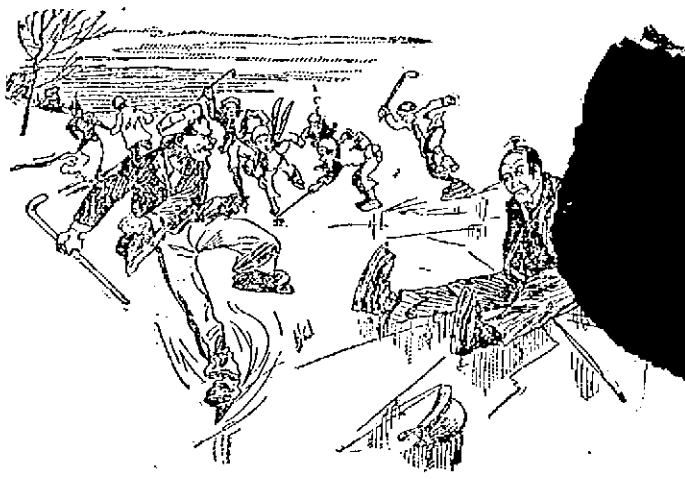
"One swallow does not make a summer,"
But it is clear to all
If we drink enough of the dad-binged stuff
It is sure to bring a fall.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

BUT ARE THEY ALL DEAD?

Oh, the troubadour sighs as he takes his guitar,
And of yesteryear's snows is inquiring;
But he's sadder by far when he warbles: "Where are
The people the crowd were admiring?
Where once there was glory, the echoes are still;
There is silence from cellar to dome;
Where are Weyler, Dave Hill,
Jim Corbett, Queen Lil,
Pop Anson and Senor de Lome?

"Oh, the road to Husbeen's a curious way;
Down hill when you first strike the track;
But it's might hard pulling, the knowing ones say,
When you're bringing your bicycle back.
Newcomers are trying the places to fill
Of the many who, banished, must roam—
Like Weyler, Dave Hill,
Jim Corbett, Queen Lil,
Pop Anson and Senor de Lome."
—Washington Star.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.



"Say, Mister, you'll catch cold if you sit down on de ice so much!"

FUNNY FRENCH JUSTICE.

IT'S ALL RIGHT ZO LONG AS SHE DOESN'T HIT HIS ZOLA PLEXUS.

CHOKEE BILL THE BURGLAR AND HIS PET SNAKE.

I

Dear Mr. Edditter—We've 'ad more trouble wiv Sooperfluous, the snake—we corls him Sooperfluous 'cos 'e nin't wornted. We sets orf wiv 'im the other mornin ter try an sell 'im ter "Barnum an Bailey's."

II.

It wos a long way darn ter Olimpia. So we tikes a bus.

III.

Orl went well till Sooperfluous 'e stawted bein familliarlike to a lidy. She wornted 'im chucked out, but the conductor sed, "No; 'e'd paid 'is fare an wos only playful, an some people wos too pertic'ler."

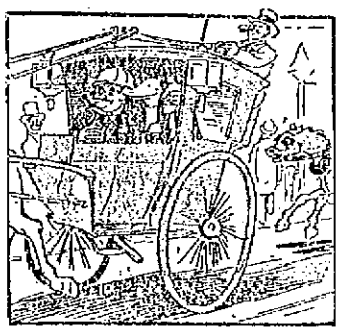
IV.

But when Sooper 'appened ter grab the conductor by the loose part of 'is trowsis an made 'im tear out a gentleman's whiskers through a-cllmgin ter 'em ter save 'isself—

V.

'E said as 'e wornt goin ter 'ave 'is bus made inter no managerie, an we 'ad ter get orf.

VI.



At lawst I carls a bloomin 'ansom an 'eld Sooperfluous outer sight down beside me while I told the blamed cabby where ter drive us.

VII.

But we 'adn't gorn 50 yards afore Sooper pushed 'is face outer the trapdoor of the cab an larfed right in the cabby's face, an the cabby 'e flopped darn that there quick 'e nearly bust a blood vessel. Your 'umble CHOKEE.

SPEAKING BY THE CARD.

"I want you to make me a newmarket coat," she said to the dressmaker.

"But it isn't the prevailing fashion to have lengthy wraps."

"I don't care. I am invited to a whist party, and the gentleman who is to be my partner told me to be sure not to forget my long suit."—Washington Star.

ALL HONORABLE MEN.

General Frog—Tell ze truth! Mon Dieu! Nevaire!

Maitre Champagne—Upon what do you base your refusal, monsieur le general?

General Frog—Sacre! Ze honnire of ze French armee is at stake, monsieur!—Philadelphia North American.

THE LOSERS.

Askins—Who got the worst of the sparring match last night?

Thuggers—De crowd.—New York World.

Amy—Isn't that a small shoe, dear?

Maud—Yes, dear—for the foot!—Boston Traveler.

APPROPRIATE.

"Where shall we spend our honeymoon—
That time with rapture laden?"
And as she sat upon his knee,
"In Lapland," said the maiden.
—New York World.

AT A KLONDIKE PERFORMANCE.

Stage Manager—De enthusiasm of de gents is most laudable, but as six members of de comp'ny is now injured serfously and several more is nursin minor wounds from bein struck, de audience will kindly refrain from t'rowing any more nuggets on de stage!—New York Journal.

OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Prospective Purchaser (of suburban swamp land)—The ground must be very low here.

Enthusiastic Real Estate Agent—It looks that way to you on account of the price I'm putting on these lots.—Chicago Tribune.

A HAPPY HOLDUP.

Who says we're safe? Why, ev'ry day,
Here in the crowded city,
I am beset in broad daylight
And plundered by banditti!

They wear no masks, nor do they choose
An alley or a byway,
But barefaced, both, and bold as brass,
They stop me on the highway.

They're not unkempt nor poorly clad,
Nor starving for their dinners—
Those footpads who waylay me thus,
Nor are they hardened sinners.

They do not scowl with beetling brows,
But both before and after
They hold me up they fill the air
With merry peals of laughter.

And I laugh too. Indeed, I own
My artist's eye it tickles
To see this pretty pair of rogues
Relieve me of my nickels.

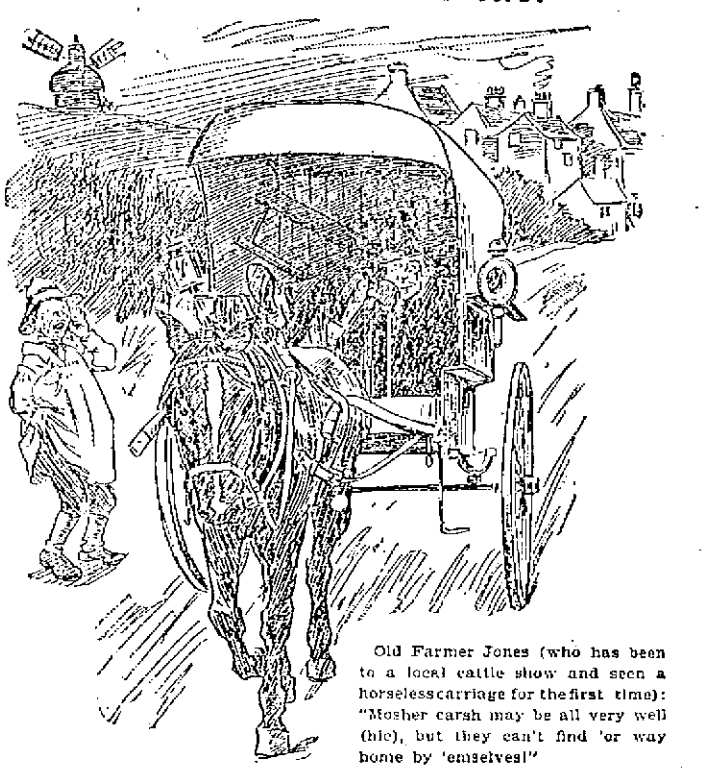
Good sooth, 'twould disappoint me sore
Each day, when home I'm nearing,
If from the gate I chanced to miss
Two rosy robbers peering,

Who rush out when they're sure 'tis I,
And where's the heart could lock its
Doors 'gainst these little ones who wait
To go thro' papa's pockets?
—Boston Globe.

A TERRIBLE PLOT.

Captain of the Third Avenue Rangers: "De plot is simple enuff, me doughty men. We first murder de proprietor ob de candy store, loot de place, kill de cop if he molests us and carry off de swag!"

NOT IN IT WITH HIS.

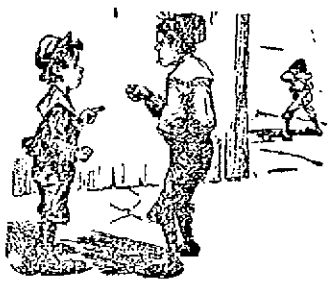


Old Farmer Jones (who has been to a local cattle show and seen a horseless carriage for the first time): "Mosher carsh may be all very well (hic), but they can't find 'or way home by 'emselves!"

STRATEGY.

She ordered several expensive dresses and hats and told me when the bills reached the old man. I spoke to him the same day.—New York World.

A PARADOX.



Billy—Did ye make 'im dry up?
Jimmy—Ye bet! I soaked 'im!—New York Journal.

NO TROUBLE AT ALL.

Kind Old Gentleman—Why have you had trouble with this poor little boy?

Johnny Eastside (haughtily)—No trouble at all, mister. I done him up with one hand.—Brooklyn Life.

UNCLE EBEN'S WISDOM.

"It's hahd," said Uncle Eben, "foh er man ter excuse a boy foh bein as foolish at 15 years ob age as he wah hisse'f at 25."—Washington Star.

NEW WAY TO SETTLE TAXES.

The following letter from one friend to another was intercepted recently:

"Dear Jim—I understand that my taxes air due, and I've nothin ter pay 'em with. But I have asked a friend of mine ter shoot the tax collector fer me, and ef he succeeds it'll postpone my payment. I don't want him killed outright, but jest 'laid up,' as it were."—Chicago Times-Herald.

ANY WOMAN CAN DRIVE IT.

De Jones—I've found a certain kind of a nail that my wife can hit every time.

De Brown—Impossible! What is the name of it?

De Jones—Thumbnail.—Pick Me Up.

BLAMELESS.

Teacher—You are accused of striking Jim.

Boy—Oh, teacher, I didn't do a t'ing to him!—New York World.

A FEBRUARY SONG.

Fair February first—
Month of St. Valentine and Cupids sweet!
(Of all hard times I think these are the worst—
And there's that note to meet!)

Month when the winter's snow
Melts from the icy ruin of the rose.
(Bills upon bills, and grasping greed, I know
That mortgage will foreclose!)

When all the light kissed hills
Give to the world their coronets of green.
(Lord, what a flood of millinery bills!
What can the women mean?)

When from the thrilling throats
Of birds the pent up melodies arise.
(Who would have thought the interest on those notes
Would grow to that great size!)

When, in her sad distress,
Earth seeks the spring to soothe her sorrowing soul.
(Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness"—
A province at the pole!)
—Atlanta Constitution.

ONE OR THE OTHER.

"I wish I could remember what Lobelia told me to order when I came down town this morning," said Mr. McSwat. "It was either a tea set or a settee, but which one of the two I can't call to mind to save my life."—Chicago Tribune.

A NEW PNEUMATIC DRESS FOR SKATING.

—Nuggets.

AN ARTIST IN HIS LINE.

"What are you waiting for, dear?" asked Smithly of his wife as she lingered in the cafe after they had eaten.

"I would like to interview the chef and get his recipe for making that clam chowder without using any clams."—Detroit Free Press.

TOWN BOOMING.

Smith—I see that a coffin factory in Cincinnati has assigned.

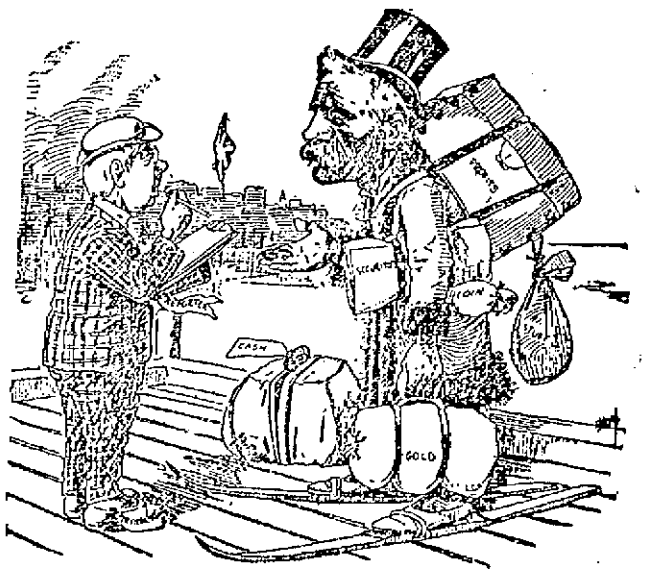
Jones—Yes, and the newspapers there are booming the town on the strength of it. They claim the death rate is so small there that there is no demand for coffins.—Chicago News.

NO TERRORS FOR GEORGIE.

Next Door Neighbor—You are welcome to all the turkey dressing you want, Georgie, but aren't you afraid you'll eat too much and be sick?

Visiting Boy—No'm. We're faith cure people over at our house. I'd like some more dressing.—Chicago Tribune.

POOR NANSEN!



He did have a hard time traveling in America carrying all that stuff!

AWARDED MEDAL

Officer Dwyer Honored by the Humane Society.

FORMER LOWELL MAN MAKES HEROIC RESCUE.

Engineer Whitney Saves a Child's Life.

...man Philip Dwyer received no... yesterday from the Massachusetts ... society that he had been ... Oct...

Key Wes... the court of ... aster arrive... house tende... gan their w... morning. I... important ... Lieutena... deck ... co...

OFFICER PHILIP DWYER.

awarded the silver medal of the society for saving a human life at the risk of his own.

Patrolman Dwyer was appointed a supernumerary July 5, 1895, and promoted to the regular force last November. Before his appointment in the police department, he was employed in the Belvidere Woollen and Middlesex mills and later as a barber.

Matthew Shea, a boy of less than 10 years, while playing on the ice of the Concord river near the Church street bridge about sunset, January 13 last, fell in. His cries attracted the attention of Mr. Dwyer, who, waiting only to remove his overcoat, went to the boy's assistance. Mr. Dwyer was obliged to go under the ice and his brave act received the favorable comment of citizens and was published exclusively in The Sun at the time.

His heroism also attracted the attention of officers of the Massachusetts Humane society. Affidavits of the event were made by reliable citizens of Belvidere who witnessed the rescue and were sent to the society.

Patrolman Dwyer is a young man and has resided in Lowell since he was four years old and is a graduate of the Lowell schools.

ANOTHER LOWELL HERO.

A New Bedford paper of a recent date contains the following account of the heroism of a former Lowell man:

"James McKenzie saved a conductor on the Union street railway last night, from a frightful death. Mr. McKenzie was coming from the west end on the car and the conductor, who was walking on the footrail, missed his hold and fell underneath the car. Just as the wheels were about to pass over the conductor, Mr. McKenzie leaned out and grabbing the fallen man by the collar pulled him out of danger in the nick of time. Years ago, Jimmy was a famous athlete and he has not lost his cunning yet."

Mr. McKenzie was born on Middle street, this city, and lived there until he reached his majority. During his youthful days, he was a leading local athlete and very popular with his companions. He is a brother-in-law of Councilman Frank E. McMahon.

HEROIC ENGINEER.

Thursday evening, Mr. George Whitney performed a courageous act in rescuing from death at the peril of his life, Esther Forrest, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Forrest of 416 School street. The family of Mr. Forrest were on their way to visit friends and as they neared the School street crossing little Esther ran ahead and endeavored to cross the track. When on the track, she saw a shifter backing down and in endeavoring to get out of the way of the shifter, ran in front of the 6.30 o'clock express from Lowell. Engineer Whitney jumped from the shifter, caught the little girl and threw her from the track. In doing this, Mr. Whitney wrenched his side and another engineer took his place.

HE SHOT HIMSELF

A Painful Accident to a Dracut Boy

WHILE OUT SHOOTING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

He is Now in a Critical Condition.

Walter Coburn Harris, aged 17 years, and living with his mother on the Salem road, Dracut, shot himself while gunning yesterday afternoon, receiving the full contents of a mixed charge in his left wrist and left leg.

He was taken to his home where an unsuccessful attempt was made to dress his injuries. Later, he was removed in the ambulance to St. John's hospital, being very weak from loss of blood when he got there.

The gun was of the muzzle-loading variety and was loaded with a stiff charge of Nos. 3, 6, and 8 shot. He cannot explain how the gun was discharged, but it is thought that while he was hunting among a lot of rocks, the hammer was caught in some way and the gun discharged. It is thought that the gun was cocked and that the trigger, having no guard, came in contact with a rock.

Last night, he was so weak from loss of blood that he was unable to give an account of what had happened. His injuries, especially those in the wrist, are very bad, and it is feared that blood poisoning sets in. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Daley at the hospital.

As Harris does not reside in the city, but out beyond the Dracut poor farm, it took the ambulance some time to reach him.

A large delegation of Lowell Elks were in Manchester yesterday at the dedication of the new home of the order in that city.

Mr. David F. Cavanaugh, the fashionable tailor at the corner of Middle and Central street, has got out an entirely new style of ladies' Inverness opera coat, made of light blue kersey, with lining of cerise vicuna, and light blue velvet collar. Mr. Cavanaugh intends to send this garment to New York, with several others of his own creation and original style. The New York exhibition is made up of garments and styles created by the most expert tailors of which Mr. Cavanaugh is one. For a number of years he has contributed to this exhibit a number of his original styles. These coats will be on exhibition for a few days at his establishment before going to New York to the exhibit. Mr. Cavanaugh being a caterer of fashionable suitings people can easily see the fairness of the argument in favor of calling at his establishment to get their clothing made. Do not fail to see this garment when on exhibition, which will be in a few days.

DEATHS.

QUIMBY—Thomas L. Quimby, aged 74 years, died at his home in Manchester, N. H., Wednesday morning last, after an illness of one week. Mr. Quimby was born in Palmyra, Me., Oct. 19, 1823. At the age of 18 he came to Lowell and found employment in the mills. At the age of 28 he went to Manchester, N. H., and afterward to Lawrence. Returning to Manchester, he secured a position on the Amoskeag. For the past 38 years he has held the position of station agent at Amoskeag, and he was a member of the police force for 20 years. Mr. Quimby was one of the best known of the old residents of Manchester. He leaves a widow, and one son, C. E. Quimby of this city.

HUSE—Miss Araminta Huse, aged 28 years and 9 months, died at her home on Walker street, Friday morning.

McNAMARA—Patrick McNamara, an old and highly esteemed resident of East Dracut, on the back road from Lakeview, died at his home this morning. Deceased was a native of Ireland and came to Lowell over 40 years ago. After residing in Lowell some years, he went to North Adams, where he worked upon the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel. Returning 21 years ago, he took up his residence in East Dracut where he has since maintained a comfortable farm. He was a man of sterling character and integrity and was admired by all who knew him. He is survived by a widow, three sons, Patrick, Michael, and Dennis, and two daughters, the wives of J. C. Mahoney of Collinsville and Special Officer Kallery of Lakeview. The funeral will take place Monday morning from the house. High mass of requiem will be sung at St. Michael's church in this city.

HARPIST WILL ASSIST.

At the Trinity church service tomorrow in Lawrence, H. F. McElroy of Lowell will assist in the praise service with several selections on the harp, in accompaniment to G. W. Downs, violinist.

OFFICER LIBBY PROMOTED.

Next week Officer Isaac Libby, who for many years has been custodian of the back stairs at the police station, will go down stairs. A janitor will lok after the work formerly done by Officer Libby.

First class job printing done at this office.

ENAMELLED FISH PANS WITH ITA.

Big size grey enameled dish pan given away with a pound of our 60c. Tea. Come quick. Hickinbotham Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF store 71 West Fourth Street. A bargain if taken at once.

PRESENTED DIAMOND RING.

AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM ON HIS DEPARTURE.

Gilbert W. Sweet, overseer in the shirt finishing room of the Lawrence Hosiery is to sever his connection

MR. GILBERT SWEET.

with the company today to accept a more lucrative position in Pawtucket, R. I. A few days ago, the employes of his department showed their esteem for him by presenting him with a beautiful diamond ring. He expressed his appreciation of the gift, which he said would be a treasured souvenir of his pleasant relations with the employes of the Lawrence Hosiery. Mr. Sweet is married and at present resides on First street.

FUNERALS.

BUSS—The funeral of Mrs. Eliza M. Buss took place on Wednesday at the home of her brother, Mr. G. L. W. Maynard with whom she lived for the past 25 years. Her pastor, Rev. George H. Johnson, spoke appreciatively of her long and helpful life and of her peaceful death. Mrs. Burns sang appropriate selections and the bearers were Dr. George C. Osgood, Dr. S. G. Bailey, Robert Read and James Gibson. The body was placed in the tomb to await the coming of spring, when it will be removed to her native town of Temple, N. H., to be placed beside her husband and children.

LANNON—The funeral of Sophie Lannon took place from the Northern depot yesterday afternoon an the remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were John Lonergan, John Keefe, Henry Roach and Andrew Roark. Fr. McHugh officiated at the grave.

SPALDING—At 12 o'clock yesterday the funeral of John Varnum Spalding took place from his residence, 358 Tappan street, Brookline. The services were conducted by Rev. H. G. Hale of the Leyden Congregational church of Brookline, and consisted of scripture reading and prayer, with music by a quartette composed of Lester M. Burlett, C. J. Bufinm, W. W. Walker, and D. M. Babcock. The selections sung were Whittier's "God's Goodness," "Come Unto Me When Shadows Fall," and "'Twill Not Be Long." The pallbearers were Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, Edward L. Pickard, George T. Clark, Judge Harmon, F. E. Abbott, and John A. Gilliden. The body was taken to a Lynn cemetery this afternoon.

RICHARDS—The funeral of Estella Richards was held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of her parents, 231 Methuen street. Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D., officiated and appropriate musical selections were rendered by Mrs. Hartley and Mrs. Hanson. The following gentlemen acted as bearers: Charles W. Field, Robert S. Fulton, A. B. Chamberlain, and George Perkins. Interment was at the Edson cemetery.

GOVERNMENT'S TRIBUTE.

The following resolutions will be presented at a meeting of the city council tonight:

"Whereas, an all-wise Providence has chosen to remove from our midst one of our oldest citizens, the Hon. Josiah G. Peabody, who has been, in all walks of life, an upright, straightforward and honorable man, and

"Whereas, the said Josiah G. Peabody filled the office of Mayor of our city in the years 1881-66 and 1872 to the great satisfaction of all citizens of whatever political party, now, therefore be it resolved,—

"That the Mayor and City Council desire to express for themselves and for the public at large, their deepest sorrow for the great loss occasioned by the death of such a citizen.

"That we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased at this hour of bereavement.

"That the City Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions properly engrossed, to the family of of the deceased at this hour of their grief for their affliction."

PARKS TO COMPETE.

Frank G. Parks of this city will compete in the Athletic sports of Boston college, to be held at Mechanics hall in Boston on Monday evening. He is

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION

Of Yesterday.

ALLAN LINE.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

CARTHAGINIAN	Feb. 20th.
NUMIDIAN	Mar. 2d.
CARTHAGINIAN	Mar. 9th.
CALIFORNIA	Mar. 16th.

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.

GLASGOW TO BOSTON,

Via Derry and Galway.

Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.

APPLY TO

H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston

DENIS MCEPH F, 13 Appleton St., Lowell.

MALTOX

Is what you need to bring the glow of health to your cheeks. All druggists, 50c.

A Desperate Woman.

Experts in insanity tell us that when anyone goes insane, frequently their whole nature is reversed. They do and say exactly the opposite things to what they would do in their sane minds. A mother whose mind breaks down under extreme nervous tension may turn upon the one object in all the world most precious to her—her baby.

The terrible nervous tension under which many women live and suffer because of some weakness or disease of their sex, keeps them on the very verge of insanity. The constant drag and drain upon the complicated and delicate organism affects the whole nervous system and works upon the brain with an almost irresistible madness.

Thousands of suffering women have been literally saved from the insane asylum by the timely influence of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the one perfect and positive specific for every derangement of woman's special organism. It is a scientific and permanent cure for those severe, chronic, complicated cases which doctors usually consider hopeless. It is the only medicine of its kind devised by an educated and skilled physician.

Mrs. Sarah E. Rains, of Dayton, Cass Co., Mo., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, writes: "It was in the winter of 1890 that my sufferings commenced. It was close to my time of confinement. I took the grip, and that with the labor pains all went to my head. I suffered dreadfully, and when I gave birth to my little boy I kept getting worse. I doctored but nothing did me any good. I had nervous spasms and was delirious—Oh, no tongue can express my sufferings. I was advised by a lady to try your medicine and I did. I got one bottle of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I had taken two-thirds of the medicine when it commenced its work. I began to feel better, and still continued getting better. In a short time I felt like another woman. I gained strength and flesh. I am now forty-one years of age. This is true, and it was your medicine that saved my life."

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Medical Adviser" sent, paper-bound, free for the cost of mailing *only*, 21 one-cent stamps; or, cloth-bound 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A FRAUD ALLEGED.

Officer Kimball arrested on Merrimack street, Haverhill, Thursday morning, Emanuel Alexander, candy merchant, 74 Merrimack street, on the charges of mortgaging encumbered property and obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant is Constantine Panedemus, for his wife, Penelope, of Lowell. The mortgages is one Middlebury of Malden.

Officer Kimball found Alexander on the street just as he was leaving his boarding house on Washington square. He told the officer who read the warrant to him that he had done only what he had a right to do, mortgage property that was not already mortgaged up to its full value.

The complainant alleged that Alexander sold her the store and fixtures, which were already mortgaged without disclosing the mortgage. Further, she swears that he bought the store back of her and then gave her a mortgage, obtaining $270 by the transaction This was under false pretenses. At noon Alexander was locked up.

THANKS OF VETERANS.

Lowell, Feb. 25, 1898.

The old soldiers of Lowell wish publicly to express their thanks: First, to the Boston and Maine railroad corporation by Comrade C. E. A. Bartlett, treasurer, for transportation of four cannon, 27,000 pounds, from the Charlestown Navy Yard to Lowell free of charge; second, to ex-Alderman G. B. Stanley for transporting the same from Western avenue to the soldiers' burial lot in the Lowell cemetery free of charge; third, to the trustees of the Lowell cemetery for their kind offer to place the relics on our lot free of charge; fourth, to the United States Navy Department and Congressman Knox for their generous donation of cannon and shells in honor of our dead comrades.

In behalf of the veterans,

C. A. R. Dimon.

LOWELL TO THE SEA.

The annual banquet of the prominent carriage men of Amesbury and their guests was held Thursday evening. Hon. S. W. George of Haverhill, a state senator, was one of the speakers and during his remarks, said:

"There is no section that demands a more liberal assistance from the legislature or road commissioners than the Merrimack Valley. It is sadly in need of good roads. A survey has been made from Lowell to the sea and upon the basis of that report to the legislature a bill has been introduced that the commissioners shall not build less than a mile between Lawrence and Methuen one mile between Methuen and Haverhill and one mile from Haverhill to the sea."

George H. Taylor and H. B. Moore of Lowell were present.

Fine job printing done at this office

TRAINING SCHOOL

Graduates and Pupils Refute Statements Made.

THAT THEY ARE NOT FAIRLY TREATED.

The Statements Absolutely Without Foundation.

We, the undersigned graduates and pupils of the Training school, protest against the statements made in a local paper, "That we are not getting a fair deal; that there is favoritism shown; that we are subjected to all kinds of distasteful treatment; that we are up in our marks one day and down the next; that in divers other ways we are made uncomfortable; that we fear to publicly express our views but in private have no hesitation in doing so," and we do declare them to be absolutely untrue and without foundation.

On the contrary, we wish to attest to the kind, fair, just and generous treatment always accorded us by the principal and her assistants.

Signed,—Etta Foye, Katherine Law, Elsie Pfiffer, Etta Burns, Margaret Fox, Corrina Corey, Sadie F. McCort, Margaret F. Howe, Elizabeth M. Butler, Della C. Maloney, Julia Kenney, Mabel E. Brown, Addie E. Edwards, Annie J. Devine, Grace C. Delaney, Maude E. Green, M. Josephine Donehue, Annie L. Murphy, Mary D. Snow, Elizabeth D. Hovey, Maude Hardy, Elizabeth T. Moore, Elizabeth A. Page, Mabel H. Ela, Harriet L. Wheeler, Mary J. Dunn, Evangeline Demers, Bertha McCue, Jennie Cronin, Josie V. Hoar, Annie T. Delay, Carrie B. Price, M. Gertrude Tunny, Alice Sudbury, Helen J. O'Hearn, Lulu Turner, Flora A. Owen, Agnes Bailey, Blanche Brigham, Florence E. Rowell, Julia G. Halloran, Bride T. Sweeney.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

BROTHER OF THOMAS F. HOBAN KILLED AT WOBURN.

Word was received in this city this noon that a brother of Ex-Representative Thomas F. Hoban of the Lowell firm was killed by a train at Woburn, this morning.

WOMAN WHY—You have sallow skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations? Why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the effects? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. 10c. for 40 doses.—64.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

By virtue of a license issued to me as administratrix of the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said County, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1898, at five o'clock in the afternoon the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased, to wit:—A triangular piece of land, containing about 835 square feet more or less, with buildings thereon situated on the northerly side of West Third street in said Lowell, being the same premises conveyed to said James Casey by Charles Callahan, June 7, 1859 recorded with Middlesex No. District Deeds, lib. 133, fol. 16. Ann Casey, alias Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of James Casey.

JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney.

It is a Fact..

Frostlene

Does make perfect

CAKE FROSTING.

It is a Fact..

That it is absolutely pure and wholesome.

It is a Fact..

That you can make better frosting with *Frostlene* than you can in any other way.

It is a Fact..

That you cannot possibly produce a frosting equal to *Frostlene* frosting, so quickly and so cheaply as with *Frostlene*.

25 Cents a Cattlent Your Grocer. Trial size, 10 Cents.

Our new Illustrated Cook Book, "One Hundred Dainty Desserts," mailed on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

FROSTLENE LABORATORIES, 55-57 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.

The Weakness of a Woman.

A woman who has suffered eighteen years, who has been cured after a life of misery and lives again in the sunshine of happiness, speaks to other women in words of no uncertain meaning.

Just a woman's story.

Not strange because it happens every day; not romantic or thrilling, but just a story of misery and suffering such as only women know.

For eighteen years, Sara E. Bowen, of Peru, Indiana, carried a burden of pain. Night and day, without respite, she suffered the most dreadful experience that ever fell to the lot of woman.

That she did not die is almost beyond belief.

That she is well to-day is a miracle.

Mrs. Bowen's trouble requires no description beyond the symptoms, which every woman will instantly recognize.

In describing them Mrs. Bowen says:

"For eighteen years I suffered with weakness peculiar to my sex.

"I was a broken down piece of humanity; a shadow of a woman.

"My brain was tortured until I could remember but little. I could not sleep or eat and was reduced in weight to a mere skeleton. What little I did eat could not be digested in my weakened state, and caused me untold misery.

"My skin was muddy, my eyes were heavy. I was dizzy all the time and totally unfit for even ordinary housework.

"Doctors prescribed for me without avail. Medicine was recommended and taken in quantity but it did no good.

"Time and time again I was at the brink of despair. Day by day my trouble grew worse, and dark indeed was the day before my deliverance.

"A friend of mine told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had accomplished for others in my condition.

"It was the first glimpse of the sun of happiness through the dark clouds of misery.

"I bought a box and took them. Even then I felt their effect. I bought more and continued to take them until I was well and strong.

"They liberated me from the most terrible bonds that ever tortured a woman. They brought me new life when death was welcome.

"I recommend them to my friends, and I do not hesitate to say to every suffering woman in the world that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure her."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for all forms of weakness. The blood is vitalized and becomes pregnant with the elements of life. The nervous system is reorganized, all irregularities are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these little pills that their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization. Wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Now is the Time

TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

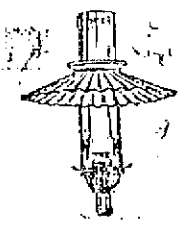
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2, STORE—314-2.

EVERYBODY IS SEEKING MORE LIGHT.



OUR 59c. INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP

gives three times the light, and burns only half the gas by actual test that the common burners give.

59c—INCANDESCENT LIGHT—59c

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

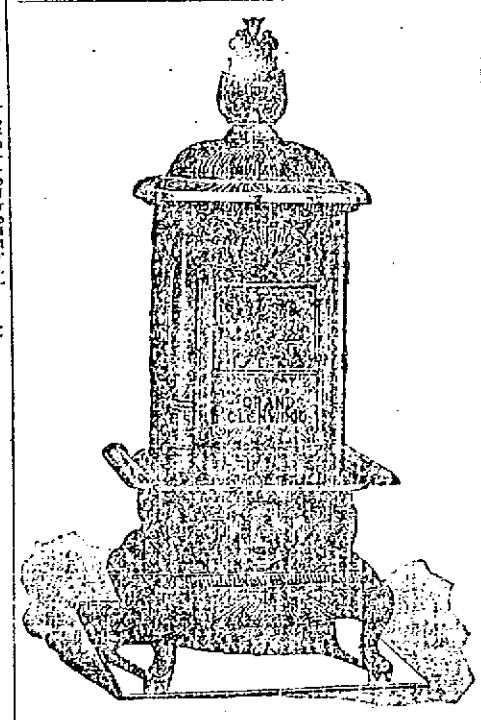
254-256 MERRIMACK STREET.

THIS

Parlor Stove

Its Name

Glenwood



Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

TEETH

No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted 10 yrs. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Extra day work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings

DR. J. E. BUCKLEY & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Bunels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 54	6 03	$7 07
6 21	7 44	6 23	7 48
7 42	8 54	8 11	$7 55
$7 04	8 05	7 55	9 10
*7 20	8 16	*9 20	$9 10
*7 28	8 15	*9 10	$9 58
8 34	9 50	9 10	$10 25
*7 45	8 57	10 17	11 33
*8 50	9 49	10 45	11 58
9 15	10 35	11 37	$12 07
9 42	10 48	12 00	$12 56
11 00	12 04	*1 00	$1 38
$11 42	12 25	2 03	3 03
$12 16	1 05	*3 03	$3 25
1 41	2 56	3 47	5 05
3 00	4 23	4 14	$5 32
*3 52	4 55	*5 10	6 48
4 25	5 39	5 33	6 35
$5 22	6 18	6 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 31
*10 22	7 13	*7 33	$8 06
*7 49	8 55	*8 00	$8 35
		10 15	11 22
		11 23	12 23

Sunday Trains.

*7 20	8 10	9 15	$3 05
$7 28	8 15	9 00	$10 07
5 45	9 53	1 50	$1 52
$9 19	10 10	5 00	$5 59
$4 55	5 32	7 10	$8 18
$5 58	7 09	5 00	$5 38
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 13	7 30	8 23
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 27
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 42
10 50	12 02	11 30	1 08
12 05	1 37	1 15	3 19
12 45	1 54	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	6 45
3 23	4 52	5 01	6 29
4 03	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 12	6 35	7 45
6 3	7 26	8 40	10 37
7 03	8 10	11 15	12 03
9 15	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	5 02	9 17
12 15	1 26	11 43	12 58
4 15	5 27	5 00	5 42
5 50	6 53	7 00	8 22
7 05	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

‡ From Middlesex St. Station only.

H Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J H. Barry, 49 Market street.

A HOT DRINK AT DICKSON'S.

A good thing at this season, "Hershey's Celebrated Cocoa" served free at our store this week. Call in and sample. Dickson Bros. Big Tea Store, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

The best of coal, carefully screened and delivered in bags, can be purchased of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Now is your time to buy a nice sewing machine cheap. Two new Wheeler & Wilson's, No. 9, $23.00 at Harris', 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Canton Pawtucket, I.O.O.F., of this city, will held its annual concert and ball in Associate Hall, on Thursday evening, March 3. Brigham's orchestra of Marlboro will be in attendance and the affair promises to be one of the grandest in the history of the canton.

SALOON KEEPERS MEET.

Another meting of the local liquor dealers was held at the Arlington Hotel Thursday night, with a much better attendance than upon the first meeting, held a week ago. No organization was effected and the time was spent in talking over things of interest to the trade.

CHECKER CLUB.

The 16 games at the last Checker club play resulted as follows: Foye and McKillop drew twice; Dowd defeated Cawley twice; Morris and Moore Davis and Joy, Dunfey and Callaghan, Cheever and Farrell, and Cummings and McGuirk took one each, and C. Delaney defeated N. Allen twice.

GAVE HER A ROCKER.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church of North Chelmsford gave a pleasing entertainment and supper in the church vestry Thursday night. Miss Lottie Briant, one of the members, who is to leave the town the first of March, was presented with a cane rocker. Mrs. Fred Ripley made the presentation speech.

MEN OF WEAKENED POWER, EXHAUSTED VIGOR.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened power, and exhausted vigor, can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. who is, without doubt, the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases, offers to give free consultation by mail to all weakened, vigorless and nerve-exhausted men. You have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene by letter, describing your complaint, and he will, after carefully considering your condition, send you free a letter fully explaining all your symptoms, telling you everything about your complaint so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you. Write to him at once and get back your strength and vigor.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Building Laborers' Hall,
32 Middle Street,
Lowell, Mass., Feb. 10, 1898.

We, the Building Laborers of Lowell, do deeply and sincerely regret the demise of our late brother, Michael McDonnell, who was buried Saturday the 5th inst.

And while we assent and submit to the Omnipotent God, whose will it was to call him to his eternal reward, yet we cannot but express our sorrow for one who has been a true and faithful member of our union.

We therefore resolve to tender our deep sympathy to his wife and relatives in their sad bereavement. And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and given to his wife and friends.

—Daniel Moynihan,
Paul Wedge,
Farrel Carney,
Committee on Resolutions.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 51 MERK ST.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pooke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, M. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

THE LATE CAPT. PEABODY AS A FIREMAN.

While the late ex-Mayor Peabody was always interested in everything pertaining in any way to the public good, there was one thing that was always dear to his heart and that was the fire department. When a very young man some sixty years ago, he was one of the volunteers of our fire department, and was one of the most enthusiastic and active firemen the city ever had. Many years before there was such a thing as an organized company he was fighting fires with the old hand engines. Probably the most important act he ever did in fighting fire was in 1872, when the great Boston fire took place. Before the Boston city government had a chance to appeal for aid, ex-Mayor Peabody at once volunteered to send a portion of the Lowell apparatus there ,and heading the firemen, helped to save life and property. This was the last public demonstration of his ability as a fireman, although from that time to the present, he always attended the meetings of the Veteran Firemen's association. For several years he has been its president.

CAPT. J. G. PEABODY

Recollections of the Old War Mayor

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF LOWELL.

Was the Pioneer of the Ten Hour Movement.

Capt. J. G. Peabody is one of the last of the old time residents of Lowell to depart from earthly scenes after a long life well spent in the city of his adoption. Many of the older residents remember many incidents connected with the career of the late Ex-Mayor, and among them is Judge Cowley, the city's historian who was well acquainted with Captain Peabody.

To a reporter, Judge Cowley said: "I remember Captain Peabody in the days gone by quite well. He went in strongly for military matters and was captain of the Phalanx or the City Guards. I remember seeing him marching at the head of his company 50 years ago, and I believe that he was captain more than once.

Then he was one of the greatest firemen the city has ever known. He joined the fire department when quite a young man and remained in it until age compelled him to leave it. But, even his resignation did not cause him to lose interest in fire matters and until quite recently he rarely missed an alarm that was not too far away. I remember, too, his activity in politics. He was elected to the legislature with Judge Abbott, J. K. Fellows and others Mr. Fellows being the only one of the number now alive. Lowell was in its infancy as at city at that time, and at the election the Whigs elected the Mayor and city government, while the Democrats carried the state ticket. Then he declined to run again for the legislature though sought to, magnanimously stepping aside to make room for the late General Butler, when General Butler was elected, and practically giving the general his start in politics. Then the coalition movement came up, and Captain Peabody, when the Missouri compromise was made, gave up the democratic party and became a coalitionist. In 1854, he was with the American or as it was popularly called, the Know-Nothing party, and by that party was elected a member of Governor Gardner's council.

"He was one of the pioneers of the 10-hour movement and went at the matter in a proper manner by fixing the time of labor for his employes at 10 hours. He was a hard worker personally and never sparing himself. He was a man of sterling integrity, fearless in the discharge of what he believed to be his duty, not without some prejudices, which naturally yielded to the healing influences of time. He was an active member of the Old Residents' association, and his presence will be greatly missed by the members.

"I do not remember much of him as Mayor, as I was away during his first administration, returning during his second. He was a partiotic advocate of the war and a good friend of the soldier, doing much to fill Lowell's quota and filling it honestly.

"In his second inaugural he summed up Lowell's part in the war."

LAST WAR MAYOR.

Ex-Mayor Peabody was the last of Lowell's three war mayors to pass from this earth, the others being Mayors Sargent and Hosford. He was an ardent grand army man and last year was the only one when Memorial Day found him absent from his comrades in line, having kept to the house at his physician's orders. On the day previous the old gentleman was interviewed by the writer and a portion of the interview, will bear reprinting, for among other things he said: "But I was talking of old times and old people, and I was about to say that when when I think of all those who have passed away, under my eyes, I wonder why I still live. I have frequently use for this phrase, 'I still live,' since the Courier announced my death several years ago, and did me the compliment of a very lengthy obituary.

"I have often heard of the truth chasing a lie, but would you believe that from that time up to the present, I occasionally meet people, who heard of my death through the Courier and have not yet found out the mistake. When I meet one of these people all I can say to allay their astonishment is: 'I still live.'

"For a long time after that report came out, I was afraid to appear out after dark, lest my presence should convince some that I had returned from the other world. I have found it difficult to convince some of the old subscribers to the Courier that 'I still live.'"

The old gentleman no longer lives, but his memory will ever remain green in the city which he honored in life.

"FOR WORMS

and other bowel complaints to which children are liable there is no medicine equal to

AYER'S PILLS"

Mrs. A. CASEY, Pigott, Ark.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 20,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box 25. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send for circulars for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Illingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Men's Spring Hats

The leadership we have established among the Hat buyers of this city is a tribute to our persistent efforts to give lower prices, better qualities and newer styles than can be had elsewhere. That we have succeeded, our increasing trade in this department proves. Today we advertise two qualities in Stiff Hats for spring. They are matchless values and cannot be duplicated in Lowell.

Spring Derbys.

We sell a good and stylish stiff hat in all the leading blocks of the prominent makers, in blacks and all the new spring shades of brown, in the same quality that other stores sell for $2, at only

$1.48.

Spring Derbys.

The best value in hats offered in Lowell is our "Special." A Spring Derby in all the new shapes and shades. Other stores think this quality cheap at $3, our price only

$2.00.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49 to 59 Central St.

THE RUGG BUILDING.

BEING REMODELLED BY CONTRACTOR L. T. MOODY.

The store formerly occupied by Moir Bros., in the Rugg building on Merrimack street, is being rapidly transformed into one of the most spacious, elegant and attractive stores on Merrimack street by L. T. Moody, the well known contractor.

Mr. Moody undertook the difficult task of taking out the old fashioned stone pillars that supported the brick superstructure, replacing them with solid steel beams in the remodelled building.

The new store has a frontage of 28 feet; extends 80 feet back from the street, and is posted 14 feet. The ceiling is of a very pretty pattern of embossed steel, put in by the Lowell Steel Roofing company while the interior decoration of the walls will be very elegant and elaborate. The magnificent plate glass front will not be surpassed by any along the street. It will be finished in white and gold, with heavy brass protecting bars and ample provision for brilliant lighting without and within. In the interior the leads, shelving and counters will be finished in oak, all being of the most substantial character, the work being done in the most stylish and substantial manner, as are all the jobs done under Mr. Moody's direction. The fence obstructing the side walk will be removed on Monday ,having been up just a week.

Mr. Moody is completing the plans of a six tenement block and an $8000 house, which he is to build in Belvidere , where the handsome dwelling of Mrs. Purcell on Sherman street and the fine dwelling of Peter Cawley on Rogers street, stands as testimonials to his skill as a builder. He is also engaged to erect several buildings in other parts of the city, and says that if no labor troubles interfere with business next summer will see a good many buildings erected in Lowell.

BOWLING NEWS.

Teams Seven and Five bowled in the duck pin tournament at the Vesper club last night and the former won by 54 pins. The score by totals:

Team Seven—Dewar, 195; Burtt, 222; Homer, 261; Fletcher, 236. Total, 914.

Team Five—Boardman, 210; Robertson, 200; Banks, 223; French, 225. Total, 860.

POLICE COURT

Seven drunks.

Ralph A. Clark got six months at the state farm.

The poker case of Armand Chase, Henry C. Rollins, and James Morris was heard today and all the defendants were found guilty. They were all fined $30, but George who got off at $20. The latter and Morris paid, the other two appealed.

The felonious assault case against Joseph Conlon was continued until March 4, as the principal witness has disappeared.

The felonious assault case of Joseph Rouzel, a Pole was then tried. It is alleged that Rouzel outraged the wife of his friend, while a guest at his house.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

Try a Bottle of

Vini Chianti

With Your Dinner Tomorrow.

IT IS A PROPER THING

JOHN M. PEVEY,
35-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 484-3.

Right Things

Put up by the right man. Spring Garments by

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of 5th Avenue, New York.
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 Central Street.

MALTOX

will invigorate the whole body. At all druggists. 50c.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

Black Dress Goods.

56 inch Black Sicilian Mohair, extra heavy, fine lustre, worth $1.00 a yard, 69c. a yard.

46 inch Black Brilliantines, very fine, worth 75c. a yard, only 49c. a yard.

46 inch all wool Black Henrietta, German finish, extra heavy, worth 75c. only 49c. a yard.

42 inch all wool Black Poplin, the most popular fabric this season, a regular 75c. quality for only 69c. a yard.

SPECIAL—10 pieces Silk Warp Henriettas, black, very fine, elegant finish, worth $1.50 a yard, examine this bargain at only $1.00 a yard.

Don't forget our Special Sale of Gent's White Shirts, worth 50c., for 35c. each.

BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Books will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, and will continue for one week Our entire stock to be marked regardless of cost.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,

79 MERRIMACK and 15 JOHN STREETS.

TELEPHONE, 373-4.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Miss R. M. Knowlton's Stock

ON SALE

Monday Next

IN OUR BASEMENT.

We will be ready to put on sale **Monday next, 28th inst.**, the choice and select stock of goods which we bought from Miss Knowlton a few days ago. Goods all new and fashionable, having been purchased during the 3 or 4 months of her business at 92 Merrimack street, and we bought the stock at a loss of more than half the cost to Miss Knowlton, so we are enabled to offer great bargains in

MILLINERY, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS TRIMMINGS, LACES, AIGRETTES, ETC., ETC.

Hosiery and Underwear for Ladies' and Children.

A very nice line of popular qualities, also Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Corsets, etc., etc., all at about and less than half price.

IN OUR BARGAIN DEPARTMENT—BASEMENT.

Where we already have a very large assortment in bargains in remnants of all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods.

A. G. Pollard & Co.